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Registration Day Oct. 16; A. L. Commander Praises Nation's Defense Plans

The World's Day—At a Glance
Sept. 17, 1940

In Washington: Registration Day Oct. 16

President Roosevelt set Oct. 16 as registration day for the 16,500,000 men to be classified under the draft. [Details of the draft bill and defense moves: Page 3.]

The report of the National Defense Advisory Commission on the proposed antitrust suit against the oil industry has been received by the Attorney General, although the recommendations were not made public. [Details: Financial Page.]

Although a close watch for "possible subversive influence" is being maintained by the Federal Communications Commission on the foreign-language programs of more than 100 radio stations in this country, "only once in a while" does anything in such a radiocast arouse any complaint, according to officials.

Britain will be allowed to order four-motored "flying fortresses" now being made for the United States Army as one of the most powerful warplanes developed by any nation. [Details: Page 1.]

In New England: Kelly Praises Defense Program

Raymond J. Kelly of Detroit, National Commander of the American Legion, who arrived in Boston today for the national convention of the Legion opening next Monday, upheld the Nation's national defense program in a luncheon address before the Advertising Club of Boston. [Details and picture: Page 9.]

Prohibited areas for parking during the Legion's all-day parade next Tuesday were announced by Boston traffic officials. [Details: Page 9.]

The Securities and Exchange Commission, which has been investigating intercorporate relationships of three power companies in Vermont for nearly a week, announced it will also examine the relationships of two Maine power companies servicing much of northern New England. [Details: Page 9.]

Military training applications from incoming Harvard freshmen were flooding the College R. O. T. C. offices this week in unprecedented fashion following passage of the peacetime conscription bill, 250 already having applied for 200 available positions. [Details: Page 9.]

U. S. Sues Optical Goods Corporations

New York—Four civil suits charging violation of antitrust laws were filed by the United States Attorney General in Federal Court here against 68 individuals and 29 corporations in the optical business. [Details: Financial Page.]

King Awards Honors in Raid Shelter

London (AP)—King George held an investiture in the air-raid shelter of Buckingham Palace. Twelve women and four men who attended the private ceremony received decorations awarded husbands or sons.

Canal Zone Cleared of Illegal Residents

Cristobal, Canal Zone (AP)—United States Army authorities cleared the Panama Canal Zone of all known illegal residents, shipping 134 of them to Ellis Island, New York, aboard the Army transport American Legion.

Quezon Aid Seeks More U. S. Arms

Manila (AP)—Manuel Roxas, President Quezon's Secretary of Finance, appealed to the United States today to strengthen its position in the Philippine Islands by sending more arms, airplanes and other essential equipment for modern warfare. The military insecurity of the islands, he said in a radiocast, represents a source of danger to the peace of the United States and the international situation is filling Filipinos with misgivings.

Queen Wilhelmina Celebrates 'Prinsjesdag'

London (AP)—Queen Wilhelmina of The Netherlands, in exile here, held a private ceremony today to commemorate "Prinsjesdag"—the Dutch Day of Freedom. On the third Tuesday of each September before the Germans seized her country, the Queen drove in her golden coach to the Ridderzall at The Hague to open a new session of Parliament.

Hagerman Sovereign Grand Sire of Odd Felows

Huntington, W. Va. (AP)—The International convention of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows elected James A. Hagerman of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Sovereign Grand Sire by traditional succession. Lynn J. Irwin of Des Moines, Iowa, was chosen Deputy Grand Sire to succeed Mr. Hagerman.

Swiss Democrats Assail President

Bern, Switzerland (AP)—The Swiss Democratic Party took President Pilet-Golaz to task today for receiving leaders of the totalitarian Swiss Nationalist movement at a conference which the Democrats termed the "first step toward political appeasement in Switzerland." A Party communiqué criticizing the President was accompanied by a statement that it was approved by him but Mr. Pilet-Golaz promptly denied that it had his approval.

British Position on French Indo-China 'Clear'

London (AP)—The British Government has made clear to the Japanese Government "its interest in maintenance of the status quo in French Indo-China," Lord Caldecote, Dominions Secretary, told the House of Lords. His statement was similar to one made two weeks ago by Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax. [More on the Indo-China situation: Page 2.]

War Summary: Gale Eases Invasion Threat

A near gale in the English Channel precluded the immediate likelihood of any attempted German invasion of England, and at the same time hampered to some extent air assaults on London. Considerable damage, however, was recorded in London's fashionable Mayfair district. [Details: Page 1.]

Italian troops apparently met their first land resistance from British mobilized forces in the third day of what is believed to be Italy's long-expected major offensive in North Africa. [Details: Page 1.]

At sea Britain acknowledged that 54,547 tons of British, Allied and neutral merchant shipping had been destroyed by Germany in the week ending Sept. 9.

Survey Shows Work With Hands To Be Job Hunter's Best Hope

CHICAGO (AP)—The white collar job hunter finds competition for work about twice as stiff as the fellow who is willing to toil in a "dirty shirt," and September is the best month of the year to start looking for work, according to conclusions drawn by Lyle M. Spencer, Director of Science Research Associates, on the basis of 10 months' investigation.

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It's Primary Day in Massachusetts

By a Staff Photographer

Scenes at Boston Area Polls

Upper: Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Mrs. Saltonstall shown casting their primary election ballots early today at the Church of the Redeemer polling station in Newton under the watchful eye of Inspector Mrs. Harold Keller. Governor Saltonstall is uncontested on the Republican ballot. Lower left: Former Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly, candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, and Mrs. Kelly. Lower right: Attorney General Paul A. Dever, also a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, and his sister, Miss Marie Dever.

Willkie Fears President Has No Faith in U.S.

By J. Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMARILLO, Texas, Sept. 17—The wide chasm between Wendell L. Willkie and Franklin D. Roosevelt is becoming vividly apparent as the full gauge of the Republican nominee's presidential campaign unfolds.

To those who have said that there is little to choose between the two candidates—between the man seeking a third term and the man who has never held public office—Mr. Willkie is offering a choice which he considers as far apart as the poles.

Mr. Willkie denies that President Roosevelt is a defender of democracy.

Mr. Willkie holds that the President's influence "has weakened,

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Rural Mailboxes Called Symbols Of U. S. Honesty

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (AP)—The Post Office Department has nominated the often battered and dusty rural mailbox as an outstanding symbol of the honor system in the United States.

More than 6,000,000 of the little boxes are scattered across the Nation from Evening Shade, Ark., to Rough and Ready, Tex., from Young America, Ind., to Social Circle, Ga., and back again to Bad Axe, Mich.

Unguarded in every instance, only 10 of them were reported robbed in the last 12 months, and 10 is about the annual average.

"People seem to have great respect for this symbol of Uncle Sam," said Joseph E. Cooper, Superintendent of the Division of Rural Mails.

Look at the picture—

Few of the 6,000,000 boxes have a lock. Some of them don't even have a door. Thousands have doors that either won't close or stay closed.

They are located in the most isolated parts of the country. The little flag on the outside is an advertisement that something is inside, and only small children aren't big enough to reach up and get what the boxes contain.

Officials have no way of estimating the value of the commerce which passes through the tin, boxes, but they say it probably runs into millions annually.

Light Vote Out at Primaries; Both Sides in Major Contest

Although skies were clearing and political battles had wound up in hard-hitting last-minute controversy, Bay State voters nevertheless went to the polls today in distinctly small numbers. A total of substantially less than 1,000,000 votes—less than half the number of voters registered—was expected.

Attorney General Paul A. Dever led former Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination as the first two towns were reported.

The Berkshire community of Mt. Washington and the shipbuilding town of Essex gave Mr. Dever a total of 14 votes as against four for Mr. Kelly.

In the Boston area the vote was

Continued on Page 10, Column 6

Intimate Message from Washington

When and How Will the Cost of Armament Be Paid? Will There Be Inflation, or Will Higher Income Boost Living Standards?

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Many persons are worrying about the huge defense expenditures. They recall that Mr. Roosevelt was denounced for not balancing the budget before the European war, and now they see Republicans and Democrats alike voting even vaster budget deficits. They fear that a terrible fiscal reckoning lies ahead.

On the other hand, momentarily at least, business is picking up. Men are going to work. Business journals speak of an armament "boom." There is a paradox here that needs explanation.

It is not our intention to try to explain it. Where learned economists disagree it would be rash for humble laymen to step in. But here are a few points commonly raised in Washington. The answers are set down with frequent reservations of judgment.

Will there be inflation?—No: at least, not for some time. With 9,000,000 or so persons unemployed and with factory capacity not fully used, any advance in prices should be curbed by greater production, save in some bottlenecks which the Government is watching. Inflation is hardly likely to come with vast excess capacity to produce.

Will the standard of living be lowered?—According to Isador Lubin, Commissioner of Labor Statistics and an assistant to the National Defense Commission, it won't. He made an address in New York last week in which he took up that problem. America's economy is operating at only 80 per cent of its capacity to produce. According to his view (and it is shared by a good many others, though it is also attacked) America's excess capacity to produce can take the armament burden in stride.

Approach to Productive Capacity

It's hard to believe, isn't it? Perhaps it isn't true. And yet the conservative Brookings Institution, in its famous "America's Capacity to Produce," pointed out that even in boom years the productive system has not worked fully. In the 14 years from 1922 to 1935 America's industrial production averaged only 66 per cent of capacity. In the boom year of 1929 (which we are approaching today) it was about 80 per cent. What an amazing output the country would have, it was often said, if all the factories and all the workers were put to work! Well, America may approach that point in the months ahead.

Who will pay the costs of the defense burden? That is a question many persons dislike to think about! They shudder whenever Mr. Roosevelt sends up a new message for another billion dollars. On the other hand (make no mistake) they are willing to carry the burden and make the sacrifice if it is necessary for the land they love. They feel, however—or many of them do—that Mr. Roosevelt spends too much, even for defense, and that somebody else could do it all more economically.

But must that necessarily be the answer: A burden of debt for generations yet unborn—?

Well, there is another school of thought. Perhaps it is visionary, but at least its viewpoint deserves to be stated:

If this tremendous armament industry gets underway many will be put back to work. They will have greater purchasing power. The velocity of the dollar will be faster. National income will rise. National income was $38,000,000,000 in 1932; it was $82,000,000,000 in 1929; it should be about $75,000,000,000 this year. With an armament boom it might rise to $90,000,000,000. Yes, to $100,000,000,000. With an income like that, this school of thought declares, present taxes would take care of the cost, and leave room, as Dr. Lubin believes, for a rise in the living standard.

Will Living Standard Rise?

But will battleships raise the living standard? You can't eat battleships!—Even to members of the Government-pump-priming school of thought battleships do not seem the ideal primer. How much better it would have been, they complain, if in the years past the Government had set idle men and idle machines to work building good roads, better homes, lovelier cities! But now Herr Hitler has made battleships necessary, and battleships (and cannon) it must be. Yes, they say. For a while, at any rate, it is possible that a genuine boom will develop, and that idle men and money will be put to work.

But what happens afterward?—Ah! That is the real question. One would be rash to try to predict. After the World War the Government abruptly demobilized armies and a slump occurred. The "pump-primers" wouldn't have the Government step out so suddenly today. They would turn the Government productive power over to some other direction—highways, homes—until industry took up the slack. Or they would even have the Government permanently building Boulder Dams, Grand Coulees, or TVA's, to keep men, money, and machines working.

That is a bridge that must some day be crossed. But perhaps not for a good while yet. It doesn't look now (tragically enough) as though battleship construction would stop for some time. It is worth while thinking, however, about the bridge long, long in advance.

Richard L. Strout

U. S. to Sell Flying Fortresses To Britain With Army Sanction; Wind and Fog Curb Nazi Drive

Bomber help to Britain termed safe course in giving America time for own defense.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17—Great Britain will be "cut in" on future production of the huge, "flying fortress" type American bomber, it was learned today in circles close to current Anglo-American war material negotiations.

With the report out that the Army has already given Great Britain permission to order one type of "flying fortress" bomber, it is now revealed that British purchases of these long-distance, heavy-duty bombers will dovetail with those being produced for America's own defense forces.

Such co-ordinated production for American and British use is already being attained in the matter of pursuit planes following long months of conferences among members of the British Purchasing Mission in this country, high Government officials and representatives of the aircraft industry. Official sources point out that it will be relatively easy to fit the huge bombers into this co-ordinated program.

Army Approves Plan

Permission for the British to purchase these heavy bombers, whose production is being expanded in several of the nation's largest aircraft centers, is being given by the Army, which has the final say on the disposition of all aircraft turned out from factories with unfilled governmental orders.

The Christian Science Monitor was informed that permission is being granted on the grounds of the showing now being made by the Royal Air Force in the battle of Britain, carrying with it a promise of successful British resistance against Nazi aerial might. The Army, which during July and August was somewhat dubious about permitting Britain to "cut in" on American production schedules, is now said to feel that planes sent abroad will not be "sacrificed" and that Britain's stern resistance is giving the United States the needed time to perfect its own defenses.

At present, production of the Boeing "flying fortress" and similar models produced by the Consolidated Aircraft Company is not high and the United States possesses only a relatively small number, this number being an Army secret. Current expansion programs, fostered by huge Government orders and by the anticipation of large British orders, should result in a gradual, but steady increase

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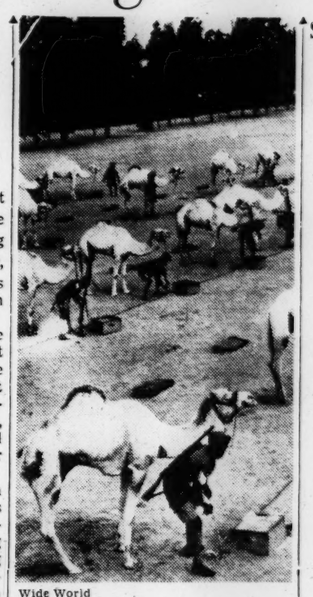

Wide World

Egypt's Camels

The camel corps is one branch of the Egyptian Army which keeps efficiency without mechanizing.

Italians Drive 60 Miles Into Egyptian Area

By the Associated Press

Italy's drive into Egypt—still accompanied by Italian assurances that no war is meant with Egypt—reached the town of Sidi Baranni, about 60 miles beyond the Libyan frontier, British dispatches from Cairo stated today.

Earlier Italian reports indicated that British land resistance had apparently been met for the first time a few miles west of the city.

British accounts of the fighting which took place in 110 to 120 degree heat, stated that the Italians had thus far suffered heavy losses from the withering British fire.

Defense Stiffened

The British, who at first offered little resistance when Marshal Rodolfo Graziani began the offensive from Italian Libya, apparently have suddenly stiffened, military information in Cairo indicated.

The main Italian force appeared to be consolidating its position around the border port of Salum on the Mediterranean, but strong elements of fighting vehicles have engaged British advance units near Buqbuq, a coastal town about 25 miles east of Salum on the road to Alexandria.

A British communiqué which told of contact of the advance forces said British bombers swooped down on the big motor transports leading the Italian advance near Buqbuq, sending the vehicles up in flames which could be seen 40 miles away. Tank trucks carrying gasoline were special targets.

The Italians were said to be keeping close to the shore line

Italian Bombers Felled

Italian planes supporting the motorized drive across the desert ran into stiff opposition, the British said. British fighters shot down six bombers, it was reported, and three others were listed by the British as probably destroyed. One British plane was lost.

Almost all the Egyptians—with whom the Italians say they are not at war—have been removed from the western desert or regions threatened by the fighting.

Cairo's leading newspaper, Al Ahram, said the news of the Italian advance had caused no panic because the Egyptian people had full confidence in their leaders.

'Blow at British'

ROME, Sept. 17 (AP)—The Italian advance into Egypt was described today by Stefani, Italian news agency, as an "action to liberate Egypt from intolerable British dominion."

Stefani said that the invasion was a blow at the English—not at the Egyptians, against whom Italy has made no declaration of war.

[Neutral observers have pointed to the fact that Italy is attempting to "make a case" for its claim that it has no wish to be at war with Egypt. Italy has posed for some time as "protector" of the Moslems, it was pointed out, and is seeking to carry out the African campaign without alienating Moslem feeling.]

Anglo-Egyptian alliance firm in face of Italian invasion: Page 5.

Stiff gale over Channel hampers airmen but raids go on—Churchill urges vigilance.

LONDON, Sept. 17 (AP)—A westerly gale sweeping through the English Channel throughout last night scattered Germany's invasion fleet and sent her ships scurrying for shelter, the Air Ministry announced today in giving reports of British reconnaissance planes.

Many British convoys passed through the Channel today, without any German attempt to molest them, it was said.

A westerly gale which whipped the Channel and nightly bombings from the British Air Force were declared by the Air Ministry to have forced the German fleet concentrated in coves and harbors of the French, Belgian and Netherlands coasts to scurry for new cover.

The new positions were quickly located by reconnaissance planes which scoured the Channel area, the Ministry said.

LONDON, Sept. 17 (AP)—While Prime Minister Churchill was warning the British people to maintain the closest vigilance as Germany's barges for invasion were being prepared along the opposite coast, the task of the German airmen was seriously increased by a southwest gale over the Straits of Dover.

Nevertheless, the Nazi air force attempted two new daylight raids on London before noon today, following one of the heaviest raids on the British capital.

The Nazis began their customary night assault on the capital at 8:09 p. m., drawing the heaviest anti-aircraft fire yet heard in the city as they sent a steady succession of planes to the attack.

The unfavorable weather, growing steadily worse as the night progressed, caused the onslaught to taper off toward midnight, however, and the all clear signal was sounded at 2:41 a. m. after an alarm lasting six hours and 32 minutes. It was the first time in several nights that the Germans had broken off their attacks so early in the morning.

Despite the adverse conditions, the Nazis made one more assault on the capital before dawn.

A Government communiqué said that the German air raids during the night were concentrated upon London, but some activity also was reported over the industrial Midlands, Wales, northeast England and elsewhere.

"On the whole," the communiqué said, "casualties do not appear to have been heavy."

Several fires were started in one fashionable London residential area, and a number of homes and commercial buildings were destroyed in other sections. A hospital was among the structures officially listed as damaged, but there were no casualties there.

No figures have yet been issued on the casualties in Sunday, Sept. 15, raids, but authorities said they were "a little greater" than for the nights immediately preceding, though not as great as Sept. 7, when more than 300 were killed.

Shifting Pattern

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 17—With half a dozen air-raid warnings a day a frequent occurrence now, and with all-night raids coinciding regularly with London's blackout, Britain is beginning to adjust itself to an entirely new scheme of things.

It is no use denying that the adjustment from the normal to this abnormal existence is hard. Londoners—and the same thing applies to other big industrial towns in England—are having an extremely difficult time. In a sense they are living in front-line war conditions, reminiscent in some degree of the days of trench warfare when soldiers slept in dugouts under constant shell fire. It is probably true that more than half of the urban population of England now spends at least part of every night below the ground level.

Major Problems

It is not so much the actual danger of being bombed: though anyone who has had any experience close at hand with a high explosive bomb will not underestimate the seriousness of this peril; it is rather the disruption of daily life added to the interruption of sleep that presents the most difficult problem to the majority of people.

It would be a mistake to underestimate the importance of this aspect of the air battle for London. The way in which German raiders come over at frequent intervals during the day indicates clearly that the Nazis are not

Continued on Page 4, Column 4

Naziism Is Declared Bane of Progress

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17—Elaborating on the theme that knowledge is power, Dr. Wesley C. Mitchell, Professor of Economics at Columbia University, today told distinguished savants attending the University of Pennsylvania's bicentennial conference that the strength or weakness of democratic institutions in meeting autocratic aggression will be shown by the intelligence and wholeheartedness with which peoples who cherish individual liberty behave in the next year or two.

Any denial of the right to follow truth in seeking knowledge will assuredly hamper the future growth of natural science and dim humanity's prospects, he declared, explaining that the most important resource in the world is knowledge, since the materials and forces in mankind's environment become useful to him only as he learns about them and through science and technology converts them to his needs.

"In defending freedom we are also protecting the future of mankind from a deadly menace," he said. "Scientific research more than any other type of activity requires freedom. The man who makes discoveries must be free to ask skeptical questions. The glorious German record for discoveries was associated with the grand German tradition of academic freedom. Now that the latter has been abolished, German investigators work with fettered minds."

Change in Architecture

John E. Burchard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology housing expert who addressed a symposium on "the effect of economics on art," upheld "social architecture" as "at least one hopeful symptom in a world heavily marked with signs of decadence. The birth of a great architecure of humanism," he said, "affirms for perhaps the first time that men are not slaves of buildings, but that buildings are the tools of men; that the purpose of the buildings is not to create awe but serve, and that beauty rests in the service of humanity.

Speaking on religion, Dr. Rufus Jones, Professor of Philosophy at Haverford College, asserted that the Church if it would survive, "must face the real issues of life and make practical difference in the lives of actual men and women and children."

He referred to the New Testament as a great "social Magna Charta." "These gospels which we possess," he said, "cannot be 'fixed' and reduced to static documents to be read forever in the light of a far away bygone age. They are vital and dynamic and have a growing life in the life of the race. . . . We may ask . . . what the 'fathers' meant in the various sections of our American Constitution, but the Supreme Court in its wisdom interprets that Constitution to meet the growing needs and the new unforeseen situations which arise in the life of an ever-moving civilization.

Gospels Are Alive

"Fortunately, the Gospels are not legal documents. They come out of very high levels of life and are extraordinarily adapted to meet the issues of life in worlds undreamed of when they were written and for situations remote from the first century.

"The true church will be proved to be the true church, not by its legalistic conformity to the laws and practices of the first century but by its spirit of love and service. . . ."

He recalled the bloodshed and disillusionment of the middle fifth century B. C., when the Island of Melos tried to remain neutral in the war between the two leading powers of the Greek world, and ended up with the theft and depopulation of the entire island.

In the medical symposium Dr Nolan D. C. Lewis of the New York Psychiatric Institute and Hospital presented a new approach to medicine and surgery, an approach designated as "psycholsomatic" medicine. Essentially, it notices difference in patterns of action without making distinctions between mind and body, he pointed out, adding that there are outstanding difficulties in applying the experimental method to human disorders, because "the human subject is a thinking, feeling being, with loves and hates, with thwarted ambitions, with a host of annoying worries, and in fact capable of those emotional reactions which involve vegetative functions, interfere with the precision of an experiment and bring elements into the experimental picture which cannot be controlled."

Plants Boss Men

At the symposium on the conservation of renewable natural resources, Dr. William Cooper, University of Minnesota botanist, set the theme of the talks by asserting that man's attempt to be a dictator in handling the vegetation of North America has been disastrous, and that mankind is far more dependent on the plant members of the community than they are on him.

Prof. Raphael Zon of the University of Minnesota, Chairman of the Conservation Symposium added that loss of foreign markets for American farm products and widespread destruction of agricultural acreage through erosion and dust storms make necessary a new conservation program to fit land uses to the natural capacities of the soil. To explain how this might be done, he cited examples from his own locality.

"The occurrence of sweetfern, barberry and blueberry indicates," he said, "that the soil is of a type low in fertility and that it is suitable for growing jack pine or red pine. On the other hand, if we find in the natural vegetation aidenhair fern, hepatica, red raspberry, large-flowered trillium, false Solomon's seal, we may conclude the soil is fairly good and adapted to the growth of hardwoods like sugar maple, yellow birch and basswood. In the past these signs were not read or, if they were, they went unheeded."

Trees As Cue to Crops

Gustaf A. Pearson, senior silviculturist of the Southwestern Forest and Range Experiment Station at Tucson, Ariz., approached the problem from the opposite angle.

"Trees," he said, are such sensitive indicators of the soil qualities and prevailing climate that they can be of great assistance in planning the most beneficial use of the land.

"The types of trees that nature permits to grow in this or that site will tell the expert what crops will grow best, whether the summers are cool or warm, the winters moderate or severe, whether the land should be used for lumbering, for water storage or for recreation."

Prof. Paul B. Sears, botanist at Oberlin College, was specific in his predictions for a future without trees and plants.

"If human communities do not alter their patterns of culture, and balance the energy budget of natural resources, they will eventually become as vulnerable as the powerful dinosaurs who failed to keep step with changing environment," he warned.

Federal District Population Of Mexico Doubles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Mexico's Federal District, of which the capital is the center, has doubled its population in the past 20 years and has increased by 43.32 per cent since 1930, according to the census just completed. The District now numbers 1,754,353 inhabitants and ranks as the seventeenth city of the world, in size, and as the seventh on the American Continent.

This increase from 1,234,013 inhabitants in 1930 accounts for the great building boom which has been in progress here, even through the economic crisis following the oil expropriation. The new building has been necessary to care for the more than 500,000 inhabitants added in the past 10 years. The increased population also accounts for the shortage of public services such as light, water, and telephone whose capacities have not kept abreast of the demand since no foreign capital has been available to expand plants and equipment.

One of the most interesting facts brought to light by the 1940 census is that 1,563,777 people wear shoes and only 39,275 wear huaraches, the native sandals made of leather, which have always been worn by the lower classes. These figures reveal, more vividly than any propaganda could, the raising of the living standards of the masses, for shoes are an absolute criterion of social advancement in a country where for centuries the peasants have either worn huaraches or gone barefoot.

Another illuminating index to social advancement is that the illiteracy rate in the capital is only 11.34 per cent, whereas in the surrounding countryside and villages, included in the District, the rate is 30.95 per cent. Free education in the Government schools of the city has caused this difference and served as an added inducement for country people to move into the capital.

Women outnumber men in the capital by only 39,095. A curious aspect of the census is that it includes 4,439 tourists who were here at the time the count was taken.

Thomas Intimates Roosevelt to Resign

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 17 (AP)—Norman Thomas, Socialist Party candidate for the Presidency, said yesterday there is a "growing feeling that Roosevelt, if re-elected, will resign soon after he takes the oath of office and make Henry Wallace President."

"If this impression gets around that the President is going to resign—in order to break another national precedent—it will defeat Roosevelt," Mr. Thomas told an interviewer.

Back Home From Arctic Cruise

Wide World

The Skipper of the Effie M. Morrissey and His Crew

With four walrus pups, a polar bear cub, and various sea specimens, Capt. Robert A. Bartlett brought his schooner, the Effie M. Morrissey, into New York the other day after his fourteenth annual Arctic voyage. Aboard were 11 college students who sailed as apprentices. Captain Bartlett and his crew reached a point 578 miles from the North Pole. The Effie M. Morrissey was said to be the first vessel to penetrate that area since Admiral Peary visited there in 1906.

U. S. Germans Called Mostly Loyal Citizens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17—The loyalty of American citizens of German descent, with a "few unhappy exceptions," is without question, the Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation had declared today in a statement which denounced the suppression of German culture under Nazi domination as "humiliating" to every American with German blood in his veins.

With the pronouncement that the present German attacks on London constitute the "peak of outrage," the Foundation revealed that as long as five years ago it had reduced its awards for research work in Germany almost to the vanishing point, and had, instead, in the past five years, spent $200,000 in placing German refugee teachers and students in American schools. About 95 per cent of those assisted, it added, were of the Jewish faith.

The Foundation, established to promote the better integration of Americans of German descent with the body of American citizenship and to carry on the program of cultural improvement initiated by Carl Schurz as Secretary of the Interior, first President of the Society for Germanistic Culture and first President of the Germanic Museum at Harvard, had been asked recently to tell of the effect of the Nazi rule on its program.

The Foundation statement declared that other expenditures, beyond refugee aid, have gone toward the support of literary, musical and artistic enterprises designed to recall to citizens of German derivation the contributions of their race "in the old days" toward the culture of America. Last spring it began seeking a $2,000,000 endowment fund to convert the old Customs House at New York into a clearinghouse for information on Germanic contributions to America.

"Excepting where official permission has been necessary on occasion for the removal of works of art from Germany for exhibition here or in securing entrance to German scientific or industrial plants for American observers, the Foundation has not the slightest touch with the present German government," the statement reported.

"The Foundation holds totalitarianism itself, with the excesses of which the World has become all too familiar, in abhorrance and prays for the day when, through the final triumph of democratic ideals and democratic power, the processes of civilization, wherever they have been violated, will be restored.

"As an organization, its major concern has been for the thirty millions of German blood, citizens of America, who with but a relatively few unhappy exceptions are, and will continue to be, thoroughly in accord with American thought and opinion in the present crisis."

Aircraft Men See U. S. Plan To Outstrip World in Air

NEW YORK (AP)—A program for the construction of air armament factories at a rate far exceeding even that of Germany, the world's leading air power, apparently is in the making in official Washington.

That was the deduction drawn today in American aircraft circles from a statement by the Information Director for the National Advisory Defense Commission that the Nation's plane output would be up to 36,000 a year by December, 1941.

Production of that proportion would telescope into one year what Germany accomplished in four years of intensive effort.

The most optimistic estimate of the Nation's ability to boost its airplane output—from industrial and not administration sources—up to now was a figure of 36,000 planes a year in annual production by the spring of 1944. Here is some data to bring the problem into focus:

Industry sources estimate it would require a plant investment of $390,000,000 for airplanes, propellers and engines to produce 36,000 planes a year.

The annual output at that rate would be worth $2,670,000,000. That would be $370,000,000 more than the wholesale value of all the automobiles and trucks produced in the United States and Canada in 1939.

As against 100,000 persons employed in all phases of aircraft production today, more than 500,000 would be necessary to turn out 36,000 planes a year.

Current production of airplanes, including several thousand of no military value, is estimated by industry sources at a yearly rate of 9,600 units compared with 10,000 announced by the Defense Commission.

The 6,724 planes of all types which the Commission reported to President Roosevelt as having been contracted for apparently includes, on the industry's figures, more than 3,000 ordered prior to last June.

The biggest stickler in estimates of the Nation's ability to step up its production lies in the slowness with which engine plants can be built and equipped with tools.

Present plans, it has been estimated, will reach an annual production of 18,000 military-type engines by March, 1941, and the first engine from the new Wright plant at Lockland, Ohio, is not scheduled to come off the production line until next summer.

If its rated capacity of 12,000 engines a year is reached by December, 1941, the country's entire military engine production will be little more than 30,000 a year. At an estimate of 1.5 engines to a plane—counting multiengined machines—that would equip only 20,000 planes.

The 36,000 planes a year prediction by the Defense Commission spokesman implies an engine production of 54,000 engines, or the construction of two more plants of a size and capacity equal to the one now projected in the Cincinnati area.

Indo-China Bows to Japan?

SHANGHAI, Sept. 17 (AP)—Chinese press reports said today that the Chinese Consul-General at Hanoi had informed the Chungking Government that French authorities at Hanoi already had accepted Japanese demands to land troops in French Indo-China.

These press reports said negotiations now were in progress to fix the number of men to be landed and the date.

As a precautionary measure, these dispatches said, the Chinese High Command had ordered completion of the destruction of the Yunnan-Indo-China railroad.

The presence of Japanese troops in Indo-China might, however prompt China to send its armies across the colonial frontier and lead to a conflict that would mean the beginning of the end of France's 60-year domination of this 230,000 square mile area in Eastern Asia.

French officials refused to talk for publication. But privately, they admit that negotiations under way here are most likely to result within a few days in an agreement—which Tokyo and Vichy already have sanctioned in principle—permitting the Japanese Army to land and supply possibly 25,000 troops.

Military experts expressed belief that the Japanese would start promptly to move in men seasoned in tropical conditions.

authorities also turned down a Japanese demand that the troops be moved by the French-owned railway running from Hanoi to Dongdang, where it enters China's Kwangsi Province, in which Japanes troops already hold a considerable area.

French Indo-China officials, Sao Tang Pao said, countered with the proposal that a smaller number of troops be allowed to proceed along the railway running from Haiphong by way of Hanoi into Yunnan Province, thus far uninvaded, and that the Hanoi-Dongdang passage be limited to Japanese army supplies.

New Demands

CHUNGKING, China, Sept. 17 (AP)—The Chinese Army newspaper Sao Tang Pao reported today the Japanese had made a new demand upon French-Indo China for passage of 200,000 troops through the French colony into southwest China.

The newspaper said the French

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History in Want Ads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Marvel of newspaper advertising men throughout the country is the tremendous volume of classified advertising appearing in metropolitan and community newspapers in this city.

The little want ads, most of them appearing in 5½ or 6 point type, offer an interesting sidelight on the business and home life of this city that has grown from a sun-baked, sprawling pueblo to the fifth metropolis of the Nation in less than half a century.

For nearly a quarter of a century, the want ad columns in this city's newspapers have proved a fairly reliable barometer of business conditions. Hundreds of business men, merchants, tradesmen, skilled and unskilled workers, depending upon want ads for a large part of their livelihood, have contributed to this index of the city's trade.

By studious effort on the part of advertisers and newspaper executives, such human interest appeal has been injected into the want ads that thousands of newspaper readers scan them solely for their news value. The classified markets have been so intensively cultivated that advertisers can now foretell results with amazing accuracy.

Want Ads and Progress

There are a number of interesting reasons why newspapers in this area carry such large volumes of classified advertising, and why this form of advertising has played such an important part in the business life of Los Angeles.

In a city growing as rapidly as this one, new communities and residential districts spring up almost over night, new business takes root, new jobs open, new money comes with the arrival of new residents—each providing prolific want ad uses.

Year 'round driving weather and good highways make this one of the great new and used car markets in the Nation. Each year increasing thousands of automobiles are sold through the medium of classified advertising.

In the "Situations Wanted" and "Help Wanted" columns, nearly every line of employment is represented in liners that help keep many thousands of men and women in gainful employment each year.

But the greatest bargain counters are the real estate columns, which account for millions of dollars of transactions each year and result in making permanent residents out of many visitors, "just here for a vacation."

Ads Land Job

A young man in search of a job analyzes his qualifications, writes a carefully worded want ad, specific in every detail, emphasizing his strongest features. He receives 10, 15, perhaps 20 calls from prospective employers. This isn't unusual. It happens every week, not only in the employment field but in many other lines in which classified advertising is helping to mold the lives of individuals and the community at large when rightly applied.

H. Phelps Gates

Weather Becomes Much More Than Topic of Conversation

WASHINGTON (AP) — Out in Duluth, Minn., not long ago, the Weather Bureau decided to drop one of its special services. The forecasts would go ahead as usual, but the Bureau would quit sending out weather maps which supply a little more detailed information.

The man who simply used the weather as a topic of conversation would get all the information he needed. Farmers would get their regular forecasts. Bureau officials did not know of anyone who needed more in that vicinity.

They soon found out. All sorts of protests began to pile up. A Great Lakes shipping concern ran its boats according to the weather. A dairying concern iced its shipments to match the temperature. It could save many tons of ice a year by knowing whether that little blob of mercury in the thermometer was going up or down.

That is only a simple illustration of the part that weather plays in everday life. And it is just as difficult for Weather Bureau officials to count off in advance the part forecasts will play in national defense as it was for them to know that the butter man in Duluth was icing his shipments with one eye on the weather map.

But Commander F. W. Reichelderfer, Chief of the Weather Bureau, has a pretty fair idea. He was in the navy for quite a long time and served a long tour of duty aboard the Los Angeles, the Navy dirigible.

Weather for Defense

He is convinced that every military or naval unit which acts by itself, or on its own initiative, should have a forecaster—plus his gadgets for observation—tucked away somewhere in its midst. He carried weather instruments on the Los Angeles.

That he is not alone in this opinion is demonstrated by the fact that the Army and Navy are giving some of their men special meteorological training, that arrangements are being made to give 100 flying cadets post graduate work in meteorology, and that the Navy long ago started sending weather men along with its ships.

To these men aboard "battle wagons" in the plunging seas goes much of the weather data assembled by the several thousand reporting stations about the world. From the reports that come pulsing in over radio, they make up weather maps for the guidance of their own ship, or of the naval unit to which they are attached.

It helps to move their ships out of the paths of storms. It helps to fix plans for training maneuvers—a certain allowance has to be given for the lift and fall of waves for normal target practice aboard ship; no accurate firing can be done in anything approaching a storm. It enables the fliers aboard aircraft carriers to know what kind of weather they will find.

Nor is it of any less importance on land. In addition to serving as a guide for aviators, the weather information, chartered by a qualified meteorologist, enables military units to skirt areas that may be flooded, prompts attacks when the enemy may be hampered by fog, and determines when to use land and when to use air attack.

Five Colleges Chosen

To meet such a need is the purpose of the outside training program to be undertaken by the Army and Civil Aeronautics Board. Five colleges have been chosen to give postgraduate courses to the college graduates who are found fitted for weather work. They are the University of California at Los Angeles; the California Institute of Technology; the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; New York University and the University of Chicago.

The Weather Bureau trains 10 new men each year, but these are designed to meet the needs of the Bureau itself.

The machinery evolved by the Bureau is large, with appurtenances as odd, seemingly, as the rambling red brick building on M Street that houses the Washington headquarters. Upward of 13,000 persons work at the business of gathering and disseminating weather information. Fewer than half of them are paid. From ships at sea, from mountain tops, from balloons that go soaring into the high upper layers of the atmosphere, comes the reports that are pieced together to make up the Nation's weather picture.

Mr. Reichelderfer says the biggest advance toward accurate weather forecasting has come from the probings into the upper atmosphere. Before that time, men were simply looking at the bottom of seven miles of atmosphere and trying to figure what the weather would be like.

Top Not Like Bottom

The problem was as tough as taking a crumb from the bottom of a layer cake and trying to guess what the top icing tasted like. The bottom might be plain vanilla—but the top could be lemon, cheese, or even prune whip.

This advance was one of the things which helped along the five-day forecast idea, a process worked out at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. So far the business of providing long-range forecasts is still experimental. But the Bureau has tackled the idea with vigor.

Ten separate technical and scientific sections of the agency are working, each on its own separate specialty, providing specific types of service or experimenting with new ones.

They develop new instruments, figure out codes by which maps can be sent by telegraph, try to measure the effect of weather on crops, compute rainfall and snow melt so as to know when to expect floods, try to figure the relation between solar radiation and the weather.

In Washington, the Bureau has 434 employees. Out in the field, it has 4,969. As part time, unpaid workers, voluntary contributors who are simply interested in weather, it has more than 8,000.

Between 400 and 500 condition reports come into the Bureau each day. From these are compiled maps whose figures and curving lines show high pressure areas and low pressure areas, winds, temperatures and rainfall.

Weather Like a Book to Them

Put these figrres in front of a meteorologist in any of the nine general forecasting centers and he can scribble off a forecast right away. Those in the 13 airway forecasting centers will dash off a few lines about flying conditions. And the experts in the 73 river district centers will scan them quickly for any symbol that betokens a flood in their vicinity.

Beyond these are 45 full-time stations that gather and compile weather data, 54 second and third-class stations and 4,000 climate reporters, both of the latter working on a part-time basis. From 2,068 other climate reporters come combination crop and weather reports.

For the marine service, there are 26 full-time stations in port offices and 2,175 volunteer marine radio and mail condition reporters. And there are 367 storm warning displaymen.

It already has set up 225 airway, 102 off-airway and 86 CAA co-operative stations to supply fliers with weather information, and there are 1,500 reporters who supply information about river stages, rainfall and mountain snowfall. Among them are a group designed to fill a special need—they give the Bureau information about snow and ice for winter sports.

Gold's Worth Linked To War Outcome

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16 (AP)—Dr. F. Cyril James, Vice-Chancellor and Principal of McGill University, Montreal, Canada, declared Sept. 14 that an international monetary standard "based on gold" should be established after the current war if the democracies triumph.

If Germany wins, he said, there will be a world of "regional autarchies" in which gold "will be useless except for economic decoration."

Dr. James addressed members of the American Bar Association at their sixty-third annual convention, at a meeting arranged by the University of Pennsylvania in connection with its bicentennial celebration.

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NEW YORK CITY

New Deal Wasteful—Reed Duty to Needy—Doughton

Following is one of a series of pro-and-con articles by notable Democratic and Republican leaders on selected political topics, prepared by the Associated Press. Neither side has seen the other's article and there will be no rebuttal.

Democratic View

By Robert L. Doughton
Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives

WASHINGTON—Since 1933 our public debt has increased from $22,000,000,000 to $43,000,000,000. The $21,000,000,000 increase represents an annual average deficit of about $3,000,000,000 for each of these seven years.

During the early part of this period the unparalleled depression with which we found ourselves afflicted had so reduced the incomes and transactions upon which our federal taxes operate that no reasonable tax structure could produce the revenue necessary to meet the needs of our government if it was to carry out its obligations to its citizens.

The Government would have been criminally derelict in its essential function had it not made its mighty resources available to save its citizens from want and despair, and to make every effort toward establishing their security and well-being. The dollars spent in promoting both our human values and our natural resources will yield dividends in the future strength and prosperity of our citizenship.

Defense Cost Piles

In recent years the development of our national defense has made a further and equally urgent demand upon our finances. We all perceive with increasing clarity the necessity for the speedy construction of defense facilities for which expenditures are being made that in normal times would be considered staggering. Cost what they will, we must have them, and I am convinced that the burden will be borne willingly and even gladly when we realize what enormous stakes we stand to lose if attack finds us unprepared to repel our aggressor.

The Congress has made available in appropriations and contract authorizations for national defense expenditures almost $15,000,000,000, more than one-third of which will be spent before the end of this fiscal year. As the situation becomes more acute, this amount may be greatly increased.

Must Pay in Taxes

The money necessary to carry out the enormous defense program will eventually have to be paid in taxes. I firmly believe that, to as great an extent as possible, we should pay our national defense bills as we go. In line with this philosophy, the Congress passed earlier in the present session the revenue act of 1940. This measure will increase our tax revenues by $1,000,000,000 annually, the greatest peacetime increase in our Nation's history.

As this is written, additional tax legislation is now pending in the form of excess-profits tax, which will further increase our revenues.

In spite of these added taxes, however, the defense program will necessitate further deficits. We are, however, a virile and determined nation.

If deficits are necessary to the preservation of our national security, if higher taxes must be borne in order to retain our liberty and freedom, and if a greater national debt is the price for the continuation of our cherished ideals, I am convinced the American people will not long delay their decision.

Republican View

By Daniel A. Reed
Member, Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives

WASHINGTON—More red ink has been used in the nation bookkeeping under the fewer than eight years of the Roosevelt New Deal administration than in all previous years in the history of the Republic.

Should we be inflicted with four years more of like spending, extravagance and waste—without including the extraordinary expenditures now required for national defense—the red ink supply would doubtless be completely exhausted.

How we are now to meet the demands for the necessary expenditures for increased military, naval and air defenses is a problem imposed by law on the House of Representatives, to which is given the taxing power. It is one that appears well nigh insoluble.

The New Deal financial policy, if such a policy exists at all, is mainly confined to spending and borrowing with never a thought of the morrow.

Even taxation to meet the interest on the national debt becomes an almost insupportable burden upon the American people.

Weak in Crucial Period

The result of continuous annual deficits, totaling more than $21,000,000,000 for the seven New Deal years from March 1, 1933, to March 1, 1940, with an increase in the national debt of a even greater sum, is to leave our financial structure in a deplorable state of weakness at a time of crisis and when the national economy should be on a sound basis and a source of strength, rather than weakness.

Although President Roosevelt has demanded enormous new taxes and has called upon the Nation to make every sacrifice in support of urgent national defense needs, not a dollar of economy has been enforced upon the sprawling peacetime bureaucracy built up by the New Dealers since 1933. Every Federal boon-doggling project continues at full throttle. Repeated demands in Congress that a portion of the defense funds be diverted from extravagant and wasteful pump-priming enterprises have been rejected by the President.

More than 50,000 persons have been added to the civil pay rolls of the Federal Government during the last 90 days. For the first time in our history the Federal bureaucracy now numbers more than 1,000,000 pay rollers, exclusive of all military personnel and relief workers.

Passed World War Peak

The peak employment in the Federal Government during the World War was 918,000. The New Deal passed this World War peak in June, 1939, two months before the European war started, and almost a year before President Roosevelt recommended expansion of the national defenses.

There is, as the effect of the New Deal's ruinous fiscal policies, the continuous threat of inflation.

What would be the results of such inflation?

Untold hardships will be visited on all our people.

Savings, big and little, will lose most of their value. Insurance companies and banks will go to the wall. The endowments of our charitable, fraternal, social, religious, and educational institutions, endowments which have taken years to create, will be reduced to a mere pittance.

The increase in the cost of living will put even the essentials of life—adequate food, clothing, and shelter—beyond the reach of a majority of the population. Even those yet unborn will pay the price for our folly.

No person or group of persons will escape. Wage earners will see the purchasing power of their pay envelopes shrink as inflation brings a ruinous rise in prices. As a result, the worker's standard of living will be reduced to the barest subsistence level.

Salaries Hit First

Salary workers will be hit even more quickly, for salaries are relatively fixed and adjustments are not made as rapidly. Those who live on pensions, annuities, or interest from lifetime savings will meet a like fate.

Farmers will suffer even more than other groups for though they might seem to gain temporarily while prices are moving up, this in the end will be an illusive gain. Recall that the source of present farm problems lies in war inflation. Should we embark upon a similar inflation, the farmer can look forward only to more of the same troubles he has been fighting for 20 years.

Furthermore, it is doubtful if our system of free government and free private enterprise could withstand this shock. Dictators now rule the people in Europe where government spending and inflation first ran their course.

The first step toward real national defense remains today, as a year ago, a restoration of order and stability in Federal finances.

As President Roosevelt himself reminded the Nation with such impressive eloquence in 1932, "too often in history liberal governments have been wrecked on the rocks of loose fiscal policy."

A Rainy City

New Orleans has the heaviest average rainfall of any major American city.

Bergdoll Must Serve Full Time

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (AP)—Federal Judge John C. Knox today dismissed a writ of habeas corpus obtained on behalf of Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, World War draft dodger, and ruled that Mr. Bergdoll must serve the full five-year sentence imposed in 1920 by an Army court-martial, and in addition a two-year sentence imposed in 1939 for his flight to Germany.

Judge Knox upheld the Government's contention that at the time Mr. Bergdoll was court-martialed as an Army deserter a state of war existed between the United States and Germany.

Assistant United States Attorney Mathias Correa had pointed out that Congress had not declared a state of peace until March 3, 1921.

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Draft Tallies 16,500,000 U.S. Men on Oct. 16

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17—Active preparations were under way today for America's start upon the untried waters of peacetime conscription.

With a warning from Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, that "time is at a premium," President Roosevelt set Oct. 16 as national registration day for all American men—16,500,000 of them between the ages of 21 and 35 inclusive—to register.

Every schoolhouse, every polling place in the land will be used. There will not be a firm, a factory, or a family that will not either have a member or some close associate affected by the first registration.

What the effect will be on the national character it is too soon to say. Strength, fortitude, physical improvement and mental discipline were seen by Army men. A possible increase in the herd instinct and of militarism was forecast by some opponents. There could be no doubt that changes of momentous consequences in subtler ways than the vast expenditures involved might flow from the unprecedented action taken yesterday at which President Roosevelt signed the long awaited bill, and issued both an executive order and a national proclamation.

Main Board in Capital

President Roosevelt is expected to set up the new selective service administration in Washington by executive order as soon as he returns to the capital. Due to the decentralized procedure in which State Governors are handling local machinery, the new administration is not expected to have more than 200 men. Military officials have been preparing selective service plans since soon after the World War.

Today, in 48 States draft activity centered in capitals, under direction of Governors. Smaller State units will be set up to institute elaborate plans already formulated. Six big volumes of regulations are ready to guide some 6,500 Draft Boards in all parts of the country. These regulations will be given wide publicity. Original plans called for a registration date only 15 days after passage of the Act. Mr. Roosevelt, however, set the date a month hence, indicating caution will be followed. First troops may go to camp around Nov. 15.

Another feature of the program is that conscription will be accompanied by a call for volunteers. Heretofore a three-year enlistment was generally required for joining the Army, although in certain cases a one-year enlistment was permitted, but under conditions which made it difficult, and one-year enlistments have not been encouraged.

Now President Roosevelt refers to one-year enlistments and specifically declares that to the degree to which volunteers come forward from a given community under the terms of the plan the number of local draftees will be reduced. Whether this means an ultimate change in the three-year recruiting for the Regular Army is not certain. Army officials say here that the three-year term will be continued. The one-year term appears to be somewhat discretionary.

Danger of Militarism

President Roosevelt used solemn words in his draft proclamation and accompanying statement. An even more ominous note was sounded by General Marshall in an accompanying radio address. Military danger to the United States, he declared, "trembles on the verge of becoming a probability." The situation is utterly different from 1917, he said. Then the United States had allies. Now, General Marshall said, "we must be prepared to stand alone."

President Roosevelt's statements repeated the frequently recapitulated terms of the Draft Act, the requirement of registration, the prospective selection of 5,000,000 men from that number after all deferments, and the actual call of 400,000 for a year's training this fall and winter, and another 400,000 next spring.

No definite statement has been made, but privately Army officials declare that married men almost certainly will be exempted at first.

"The method is fair. It is sure, it is democratic—it is the will of the people," declared President Roosevelt.

"May we all strengthen our resolve to hold high the torch of freedom in this darkening world so that our children and their children may not be robbed of their rightful inheritance."

Better Cotton Cord For Tires Developed

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP)—Development of a "stronger, more resistant and longer-wearing" cord for use in the manufacture of high-speed and heavy-duty tires is announced by the National Cotton Council.

The Council said laboratory findings, conducted by the Cotton Research Foundation in collaboration with the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, showed that in addition to better flexing properties, the new cord has a "35 per cent higher breaking strength than the best conventional cord and very low sensitivity to both heat and moisture."

The Council said the new cord-making process would be made available to the whole tire industry, and that revenues gained from royalties would be used for further research.

Evidently Hard Shoes to Fill

Colored Lithograph Lincoln Cartoon, Probably 1865

This, together with many other campaign posters, buttons, badges and what not, relics of national Presidential campaigns from 1808 to 1892 are exhibited by the New York Historical Society of New York City.

Section-by-Section Analysis of Draft Measure

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (AP)—Here is a section-by-section analysis of the Conscription Bill approved by Congress:

Section 1—Declares that "it is imperative to increase and train the armed forces of the United States" and that "compulsory military training and service" should be shared "generally."

Section 2—Requires the registration of all male citizens of the United States and all male aliens residing in the United States who are "between the ages of 21 and 36" (21 to 35 inclusive) on the registration dates to be proclaimed by the President.

Section 3—Makes registrants liable to military service, but limits the number that may be in training or service to 900,000, except in wartime. Authorizes the President, within that limit, to draft "such number of men as in his judgment is required." Permits persons between ages 18 and 36 to volunteer for military service. Fixes the training period at 12 months, except that it may be lengthened when Congress has declared "the national interest imperilled." Places draftees in the Reserve for 10 years or until they reach 45 years of age, after they have completed their training period. Provides that draftees shall have death and disability benefits accorded men of the regular Army and Navy. Limits use of draftees to Western Hemisphere and United States possessions.

Quota Base Is Population

Section 4—Permits the President to prescribe the rules and regulations governing the draft and provides that state draft quotas shall be fixed on the basis of population with credits allowed for those men already in the military or naval service.

Section 5—Exempts both from registration and from service as draftees all those who now make up the armed forces of the United States, including advanced course R. O. T. C. cadets of the senior division; also Coast Guardsmen and diplomatic and consular officers of foreign governments.

Exempts from service, but not from registration, men who have served three years in the regular Army; National Guardsmen who have had one year's active Federal duty and two additional years either in the regular Army or National Guard on active duty; National Guardsmen on active duty on registration day who have six years National Guard service; Reserve Officers on the eligible list for six years or more.

Provides deferred status for high Federal and state officials, including the Vice-President, Senators, Congressmen, members of the judiciary, and others.

Exempts ministers and divinity students.

Permits the President to defer training for persons employed in essential industries or agriculture, and also to issue regulations giving deferred status to men with dependents or who are experiencing mental or physical disabilities.

Defers the draft of college students until the end of the 1940-41 college year, provided the students matriculated by Dec. 31, 1940.

Provides for the use on other duties of persons with an established record of conscientious objection to military service.

Section 6—Limits the calling of draftees to the number of men for whom Congress has made "specific appropriations."

Section 7—Prohibits the paying of bounties for enlistments and forbids draftees having others serve for them.

Section 8—Provides for re-employment of draftees when they have completed their year's services "satisfactorily."

Must Restore Jobs

Private employers must restore jobs "unless the employer's circumstances have so changed as to make it impossible or unreasonable." Employees of the Federal, territorial and District of Columbia governments will be restored to their jobs and state governments are requested to restore jobs.

In any case, the draftee must still be qualified to fill the job, and must apply for it within 40 days after his discharge from the Army or Navy. Federal district attorneys are required to represent draftees in re-employment cases without fee, and no court costs are permitted to be assessed the draftee.

Expresses "the policy of Congress" that a vacancy occurring in a business or industry as a result of the draft shall not be filled by a member of the Communist Party or the German-American Bund.

Section 9.—Empowers the President to take over and operate plants, on a rental basis, if they refuse to accept or give priority to defense contracts. Fixes maximum penalties of three years' imprisonment and $50,000 fines for plant managers so refusing.

Section 10.—Permits the President to set up local boards to classify registrants and provides for a director of selective service with salary of $10,000 annually.

Section 11.—Provides penalties up to five years in prison and fines up to $10,000 for officials who falsify medical certificates or who participate in false registration, deferment or induction, and same penalties for draft evaders or those who abet them.

Section 12.—Increases the pay of Army privates from $21 to $30 monthly and of privates, first class, from $30 to $36.

Section 13.—Provides certain debt relief benefits of the 1918 Soldiers and Sailors Relief Act for draftees and reservists on active duty.

Section 14.—Provides that presidential proclamations of registration days shall serve as notice to eligibles that they must register.

Section 15.—Relates to definitions.

Section 16.—Authorizes appropriations necessary to carry out the act.

Section 17.—Says the act shall take effect immediately after the President signs it.

Section 18.—Gives the short-title of the measure, "Selective Training and Service Act of 1940."

Mix Sand and Spray and Sunshine at CHALFONTE-HADDON HALL
The surf is singing a nautical song at these beachfront hotels. Indoors, there are concerts, badminton and varied entertainment. Spacious rooms. Superb meals. Alert service. Restricted clientele.
LEEDS AND LIPPINCOTT CO.
On the Boardwalk
ATLANTIC CITY

Campaign Relics From 1808 Appear Strangely Familiar

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 17—Memorabilia of the 20 Presidential campaigns that made American political history between 1808 and 1892 is on view for the 1940 contest at the New York Historical Society, 170 Central Park West, today. One item dips back still further into the election past in a broadside carrying George Washington's address of 1796 declining re-election to office and warning against entangling foreign alliances.

Original posters, buttons, badges, souvenirs, slogans, cartoons, broadsides and portraits of Presidents make for lively review of the tradition of political fanfare. The exhibit will remain on view through Nov. 10, when the current campaign also will have become history.

Largest item exhibited is an eight-foot poster proclaiming Abraham Lincoln's second campaign under the heading: "The Union, It Must and Shall Be Preserved." By then tintypes were on the market and began to appear on campaign buttons, one showing a portrait of Lincoln, who is represented in the exhibit by considerable material, including several caricatures.

The 1840 campaign, of the slogans "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too" and "Harrison and Reform," was the first to make wide use of ribbons, badges and souvenirs and has one of the largest representations. A poster by the Tippecanoe Club, Cambridge, Mass., announces that "The time has arrived when every patriot and true friend of his country should devote his whole time to her service" on the issue of "Harrison and Prosperity or Van Buren and Ruin!"

Relics of Free Soiler antics in the 1848 campaign. Thomas Nast cartoons, the inaugural chair used by Washington, Grant and Garfield and oil portraits of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, John Quincy Adams, Monroe, Jackson, Taylor, Pierce, Lincoln and Cleveland are other items.

'LEF' Displaces Havas News

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—South American news editors are watching with special interest the possibility that Reuters, British agency, may take over the entire service of Havas, French agency, in the southern continent.

Already many changes have occurred in the cable services available to South American newspapers, as a result of war in Europe. Havas formerly provided practically the only competition for news agencies of the United States.

Havas has been identified with foreign news distribution in South America for many years. Its date line won an honored place in continental journalism, though in later years, as a Government-subsidized agency, it was unable to resist modern, commercial competition from the North.

The Havas date line is now fast disappearing, substituted by "LEF," a new Free French agency which, operating from London, has succeeded to all overseas organization, much of which is in Latin America. LEF is the abbreviation for "Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité," the symbol of the free and democratic France which emerged from the Revolution. All the French-managed overseas staff of the old organization are remaining with LEF.

Prior to the change several newspapers gave notice they could not continue with Havas. It became intolerable for South Americans to accept foreign news from German-controlled Paris, and especially through an agency whose name was associated with the earliest handling of cable news on this continent. Moreover, the fourteenth clause of the Franco-German armistice prohibited radio broadcasts. Havas usually radioed news from Paris.

The new LEF service carries a British bias, natural in view of its organization and to which there is no objection by former Havas clients. Names like Wickham Steed, Pertinax, Eve Curie, J. B. Priestley and Vernon Bartlett have begun to appear over LEF despatches from London.

Rare Botanical Specimens Listed By Utah Savant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVO, Utah—Three rare botanical specimens, each of which has been identified only once before in the United States, have been recorded through Dr. B. F. Harrison, chairman of the botanical department of Bringham Young University here.

Dr. Harrison collected one of these in May, 1935, in White Sage valley, a desert area in western Utah. Discovered there among grass and desert shrubs at 5,700 feet elevation, it bears small purple flowers and is a relative of the Indian parsnip.

A university student, Desma Hall Galway, found the second specimen at a 4,800-foot elevation in Railroad Canyon near Panaca, Nev., three years ago. It is a small plant with golden, aster-like flowers.

Ocean Is Dooryard At Santa Monica

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA MONICA, Calif. — A summer by the blue Pacific, within 20 miles of the center of metropolitan Los Angeles and in surroundings of dignity and beauty: that is what Santa Monica has to offer to its throngs of visitors this season.

The city lies at the western terminus of U. S. Highway 66, with which the name of Will Rogers is closely associated. In fact, the Will Rogers Highway 66 Association is holding its convention here on July 25, 26, and 27.

Nor is the beloved humorist's name the only one that has appeared "in lights" to be linked with Santa Monica.

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BEFORE
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25¢ BOTTLE CLEANS 2 CHAIRS AND SOFA OR 9 x 12 RUG
LEAVES NO SOAP-SCUM
Also Makers of the world famous CARBONA CLEANING FLUID
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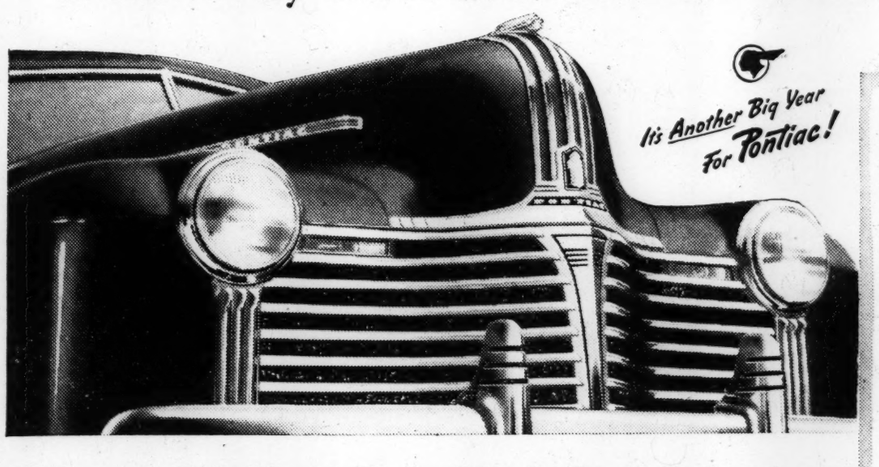

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10. CHOICE OF A SIX OR AN EIGHT IN ANY MODEL ($25 more for an eight)
Plus 99 other improvements and outstanding features that make Pontiac more than ever "America's Finest Low-Priced Car."
A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE
THAT'S RIGHT—now there's a *whole fleet* of Pontiac "Torpedoes"! Because *every model* of Pontiac's new line for 1941, even the new low-priced De Luxe Six, offers Pontiac's daringly different "Torpedo" body styling which took America by storm this year!
And every model in Pontiac's 1941 line offers you a *choice* of a Six or Eight engine. Both engines are more powerful, more responsive—both power a car that's bigger in every way—yet both give you the same record economy which made this year's Pontiacs such sensational sales successes!
See these new "Torpedoes" today!
Only $25 more for an Eight-cylinder engine in the same car
PONTIAC PRICES BEGIN AT $828 FOR DE LUXE "TORPEDO" SIX BUSINESS COUPE
Delivered at Pontiac, Mich. Transportation based on rail rates, state and local taxes (if any), optional equipment and accessories—extra. Prices subject to change without notice.
SEE YOUR NEAREST PONTIAC DEALER

Churchill: British Symbol of Democracy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The civilian population of Britain now bearing the full force of the Nazi air onslaught, has been inspired with fresh determination by the comprehensive and sympathetic nature of Government assistance promised by Prime Minister Winston Churchill to meet new problems of the Nation's domestic and working life.

The ability of Britain's present leader to make democracy dynamic has perhaps never been better illustrated than in a recent war statement to the House of Commons in which he seemed to take the very words out of the mouth of the man in the street, give them a swift Churchillian polish and transform them into Government policy, all in the brief space—as one might say today—between air raids.

Cutting through woolly parliamentary wordage and procedure, which has so often in the past made the man-in-the-street wonder whether he was really going to get much out of Government promises, Mr. Churchill has earned the warm approval of Commons and public for his realistic grasp of the situation on the civilian war front, and for his practical suggestions for meeting its problems.

Air Raid Problems

Public grievances had been directed chiefly against the muddle of the air raid sirens; the extent to which work was being interrupted by alarms; the inadequacy and tardiness of compensation for air raid damage; and against the financial difficulties facing local authorities in evacuated areas.

Mr. Churchill's statement provided a clear-cut answer to these grievances and went further in one respect by announcing the Government was planning ahead for a better-lit and more cheerful winter than last year.

The Premier's words seemed based on a policy that if the people are told the truth they are more likely to avoid rumors; that if they are allowed freely to voice their discontents and see that genuine attempts are made to meet them, then they will be reasonably satisfied.

Banshee Howlings

Instead of trying to whitewash the existing system of raid warnings, Mr. Churchill himself joined in the public criticism by denouncing "those prolonged banshee howlings." After stressing the immense difficulties of devising a scheme which would provide adequate protection with as little interference as possible with work, he announced that the whole system would be revised in the light of experience.

The Premier's readiness to quip officialdom was shown when he remarked: "I must say that one must admire the ingenuity of those who devised the siren as a means of spreading alarm." M.P's much appreciated this remark since the sirens have been charged with being more alarming, especially to children, than the raids themselves.

A small but significantly speedy reform in raid warnings came into effect the following morning when in London the period of the particularly harrowing warning signal was reduced from two minutes to one minute.

'We Can Stand It'

Telling the Commons that still heavier raids were to be expected, Mr. Churchill voiced complete confidence in the British people's capacity to stand up to the ordeal. Casualty figures that he announced for August—1,075 fatal and 1,261 seriously injured—were less serious than anticipated judged by the intensity of the raids, he told M.P's.

Deep sympathy for wounded and bereaved was expressed by Mr. Churchill but he contended these casualties were not serious compared to "the majestic world issues which are at stake."

Regarding damage to property the Premier predicted far-reaching and generous changes in the scale and method of compensation. As a first step he announced the removal of the limits on compensation for people of small means for loss of furniture, clothing, and working tools.

To property owners, Mr. Churchill stressed his confidence in Britain's ability to withstand air raid damage by announcing that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would re-examine a scheme of air raid insurance for property.

Insurance Scheme

It had previously been thought that no practicable scheme could cover the vast amount of damage anticipated in air attacks. But experience, Mr. Churchill showed, indicated that such a scheme would be workable.

The most needy members of the community could already obtain special assistance loans from local authorities to replace property losses. But it has been pointed out that bombings often deprived people of all their savings and hence often their ability to repay loans.

Doubtless there will continue to be hard cases and the official handling of estimates of damage may impose considerable delay and hardship on some householders. But public generally is greatly reassured by the Premier's general statement that "the nation undertakes the task of defending the lives and property of its subjects and taxpayers against assault from outside."

Relief Plans Set

There has also been widespread satisfaction at the plan for relief for unfortunate inhabitants of evacuated areas—those seaside towns usually gay at this time of year with holiday makers which have been transformed by war into grim, half empty outposts of Britain's defense. The Exchequer is now to give special assistance to Local Authorities of these hard-hit areas.

Finally Mr. Churchill showed marked foresight in looking forward to lighter and therefore brighter winters than last year. He has recognized that a war-wracked civilian population will respond readily to any attempts to ease restrictions and add gaiety to an otherwise often grim existence.

Citizens groping in the inky darkness of the blackout in last year's air-raid-free winter, often asked each other, "Why can't there be some more light accompanied by a sort of master switch to cut out excessive illumination when enemy planes are known to be approaching?" Some such modification of the blackout has now been predicted by Mr. Churchill.

Britain Stands Firm

International

Winston Churchill

The British Prime Minister inspects a great crater left by the explosion of a German bomb in a London street after a recent night raid.

Markets in London Carry On Despite Air-Raid Obstacles

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 17 — London's financial markets, passing through one of the most critical periods of their history, face up to new and complicated problems with traditional adaptability associated with the great financial center.

Today's situation on the Stock Exchange is worse even than the postwar slump and the 1931 crash since now the terms "crash" and "collapse" have acquired concrete meaning.

Nowadays it is not merely the danger of frozen credits and insolvency, but even more damaging the destruction of building and property.

All the markets such as the Stock Exchange, Commodity Markets, and Lloyd's Bank, remain open, though working with skeleton staffs and on a considerably reduced volume of business.

Fewer people now come into the city. Some sleep on the premises, while departments not absolutely essential to the city have been removed to the country.

Regular Routine Kept Up

But it is worth noting that hitherto physical hardships have not seriously interfered with the working of London's financial machinery. There are delays and inconveniences naturally, but the banks and stock markets continue their regular routine.

It is remarkable, for example, that Lombard Street rates continue unchanged, so that the Government still borrows on Treasury bills at just over 1 per cent.

As to the actual conduct of business during the air raid alarms it is estimated that it takes three minutes to empty the "House" after a warning and only two minutes to refill it, and within five minutes of the "raiders past" signal everything is ready to restart business.

But the big problem is to arrange necessary accommodation to enable business to continue during the air raids, especially as some of these warnings have meant little more than a few hours' business has been done on many days.

The greatest need just now, however, is for a clear official statement on the complex problem of war damage.

Compensation for Damages

The Government has promised a new comprehensive pronouncement, since all previous statements on this subject, such as the Weir Commission report, are outdated by events.

Outstanding naturally is the question of compensation for direct damage to buildings resulting from air raids. Suggestions have been heard in the city for establishment of national reconstruction scheme to be financed from compulsory property insurance with reinsurance by the Government.

Hitherto the damage to houses and property has been small compared with the number of buildings in the country and their total value, so there is still time to launch such a scheme.

The chief problem is obviously not monetary factor but supplies of materials and labor to repair the damage.

The basis of any such policy, it is emphasized, must be that the community and not the individual must stand the loss, and that the sooner the problem is tackled the happier financial circles here will be.

Marine war risks and the cover for commodity stocks already have been arranged, so therefore why not property coverage, it is argued here today.

London's Fire Brigades Doing Heroic Job Without Heroics

LONDON, Sept. 17 (AP)—If there is one way to become oblivious to the dangers of the battle of London it is to spend an evening with the fire brigade.

The writer has just been to a huge fire in Central London that was blazing like Dante's inferno when we arrived. In two hours that tremendous fire, set by incendiary bombs, was under control.

Speeding through blacked-out streets, while German bombers droned overhead and antiaircraft guns raised harassing drumfire of exploding steel, a fireman said:

"We get to battling a blaze like this and that's all we think about. We forget about the danger overhead."

Arriving at the fire there were 500 men managing a hundred pumps.

"Thirty pumps is a small fire, 60 is medium, and a hundred and over is a major," shouted the fireman over the deafening racket of the engines.

Gray auxiliary engines and big red regulars filled the streets for blocks around, coils of hose squirming from them like pythons.

Passing an innocent looking sand pile, the fireman shouted "incendiary!"

Overhead in the cloud of sparks a fireman on a water tower trained a hose on adjoining roofs.

The fireman explained that one of the biggest jobs is to prevent fires from spreading. He regretted that London had so many wooden roofs, but he was "thankful we don't have any skyscrapers like yours in New York."

After a while we went away to look at some incendiaries which employees had doused with sand in a nearby loft. When we returned the blaze which had been so spectacular was reduced to a few small licks of flame which the firemen call "bullseyes."

"The Germans will come back later to see what he's done and he is going to be disappointed," shouted the fireman.

The firemen in this army of fire fighters are helping to save London with a land job comparable to the work of the Royal Air Force. They work 48 hours in a stretch, then try to sleep the next 24 hours through the noise of daily dogfights. They get approximately $13 a week.

Hague Set Back on Vote Machines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 17—Republicans in the New Jersey Legislature had today passed an election reform program that hits hard at Mayor Frank Hague, of Jersey City, Democratic boss of the State, by ordering the installation of voting machines in Hudson County, Mr. Hague's private bailiwick.

Other bills passed by the Legislature yesterday would establish special courts to handle vote cases, empower the Superintendent of Elections in the county to call upon the State police for troopers for election duty and require county authorities to turn over registry books to the new Commissioner of Elections.

Republican leaders said the Legislature had arranged a special session for next Monday or Tuesday night to try to override an expected veto of the program by Gov. A. Harry Moore.

The bill was enacted in answer to a refusal of the Hudson County Board of Freeholders to install voting machines as required by law following County Counsel J. Emil Walesheid's ruling that the statute was unconstitutional.

Models Famous Ship Ancestor Commanded

MILWAUKEE (AP)—Walter Hull, whose great-grandfather commanded "Old Ironsides" in her famous battle with the English ship Guerriere in the war of 1812, is finishing a scale model of the ship that relative Isaac Hull piloted to victory.

Channel Storm and Fog New Barriers to Nazis

Continued from Page 1

neglecting this aspect of air warfare.

It has to be admitted that here the Germans have an enormous advantage since, because of numerous air bases located all along the Channel coast in France they are able to send over a virtually constant stream of bombers accompanied by protecting fighters.

The Royal Air Force is, of course, taking a heavy toll of these daylight raiders, although the German losses are nothing like as heavy during a day of sporadic raiding like yesterday as on a day of a mass air attack such as occurred Sept. 15, in which a total of 185 German planes were reported shot down.

The Nazi night raiders are undoubtedly meeting more and more obstacles in their attacks on London and other British cities. Although only two or three planes are brought down at night this does not take account of those which may have been damaged by the intense antiaircraft barrage or those which were prevented from reaching the air over the capital. It is clear this barrage is making matters difficult for German pilots in the dark, and it can be stated authoritatively that difficulties of night attackers will constantly increase.

West End Bombed

LONDON (AP)—German bombs reached marks in Bond Street, Oxford Street, Berkeley Square and Sloan Square—in the heart of London's smart West End district, the Air Ministry reported today. The bombed area is the fashionable district known as Mayfair, a neighborhood of fine shops, clubs, hotels and the rendezvous of London society.

Piccadilly, Park Lane, Regent Street and the famous Burlington Arcade also were disclosed to have been hit.

Berkeley Square, which has rows of office buildings and apartments on two sides, now is virtually glassless.

Hundreds of panes were blown out from top to bottom of these buildings, but air raid shelters under the Square itself were unharmed.

Bond Street, one of the world's most famous shopping centers, is carrying on "business as usnal."

Even a famed beauty salon went right on setting milady's coiffure.

It was also disclosed today that the Peruvian Legation in London had been struck by eight incendiary bombs in one German night raid. The building, especially the upper stories, was badly damaged by fire and water. The upper part of the Legation had to be demolished because of the danger of collapsing walls. There were no casualties, since only caretakers were there when the bombs hit.

Berlin's Report

BERLIN, Sept. 17 (AP)—The German Air Force launched the heaviest raids of the war yesterday and last night on London, informed sources said.

Nazi dive bombers, they claimed, delivered attacks on the capital's traffic junctions and subway stations especially and it is believed that "many of these were incapacitated."

Docks and industrial targets at Liverpool also were reported showered with bombs.

Armed reconnaissance flights over London were said to have disclosed that recent air attacks have been "most effective." Numerous new fires were reported burning in the city's industrial areas.

Not a single British plane appeared over Germany, Northern France, Holland or Belgium during the night, these sources said. German circles interpreted this as a sign of weakening British reserves which are believed being held in readiness to stem a threatened German invasion.

London's Fine Homes Taken for Refugees

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 17

Homes in London's fashionable West End are being commandeered for families left homeless in severely bombed areas, billeting officers announced today.

One officer said accommodations for "many hundreds" of homeless already had been found.

Refugees are sent first to temporary "rest billets"—such as schools and theaters—and then transferred to new homes, most of which thus far have been within the London area.

Spain Participates In Berlin Parley

BERLIN, Sept. 17 (AP) — Ramon Serrano Suner, brother-in-law of Generalissimo Francisco Franco of Spain, arrived here yesterday for conversations with Herr Adolf Hitler and Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop amid indications that nationalist Spain is on the eve of some special understanding with the Rome-Berlin axis.

Many observers expressed belief that Spain might enter the war on the side of Germany and Italy.

Señor Suner, Minister of Interior of Spain, came with the avowed purpose of exchanging information with German authorities on government administrative methods. But he was welcomed by Foreign Minister Ribbentrop, not by Wilhelm Frick, German Minister of the Interior, whose position corresponds to Señor Suner's.

India Not to Hinder Britain During War

BOMBAY, Sept. 17 (AP)—The All-India Congress Committee today approved a resolution by Mohandas K. Gandhi pledging itself not to initiate any action which would embarrass Britain in the prosecution of the war.

The resolution was predicated on the condition that the Party's tolerance should not be used as a stepping stone to its "political extinction."

By adoption of the measure without amendment the Committee tacitly accepted Mr. Gandhi's leadership again without question. Earlier the group had approved by an overwhelming majority its Working Committee's resolution withdrawing a conditional offer by the Congress to cooperate with Britain in prosecuting the war. The resolution also condemned Britain's action in taking India into the war without previous consultation.

La Chambre on Way Home to Face Trial

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 17—Facing trial in the war-guilt hearings being conducted by the Marshal Pétain Government of France, Guy La Chambre, Minister of Aviation in the Daladier Cabinet, was en route to France today aboard the Yankee Clipper, of the Pan American Airways line, which left here yesterday. Mme. La Chambre accompanies her husband.

"This is the only thing compatible with my honor," he added. "I am going of my own accord and with a clear conscience. I fear nothing and I trust the judges I am to face." He said he had no assurance of acquittal. M. La Chambre arrived here in July by Pan American Clipper.

Russian Aid to Germany Is Limited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The prospects of a food shortage in Europe have revived speculation on the possible measure of economic help that Russia, the world's most enigmatic non-belligerent, is able and willing to give to Herr Hitler.

The Economist, for instance, remarks that in so far as the shortage is real, i. e., not due to spoliation or maldistribution, Russia's help could be enlisted and, to prove its contention, the journal points to Germany's big import deal in Russian maize which was effected last winter.

Indeed, it would seem that in the matter of agricultural produce Russia's assistance is, or has become, least problematical. In the latest issue of the Memoranda of the Birmingham Bureau of Research on Russian Economic Conditions which deals with the "Prospects of Soviet-German Trade During the War Period" it is conclusively shown that owing to the war only about one third of the Soviet pre-war exports could be expected to reach their pre-war markets.

But nowadays Western Europe's subjection to German suzerainty has released anew the flow of goods that was passing between the U. S. S. R. and its good clients like France, the Netherlands, Belgium-Luxemburg, and Denmark.

Grain Surpluses Available

Now Russia's grain surpluses which Germany found at times difficult to absorb in their entirety, should become available to the peoples inhabiting the western fringe of the Nazi European Empire.

Moreover, prospects of increased agricultural exports are bright. Grain harvest figures for 1937, 1938, and 1939 were 108,300,000, 85,500,000 and 105,400,000 tons respectively. Of this a mere 1,200,000 and 2,080,000 tons (or about 1.7 per cent on an average) were exported in the years 1937 and 1938. Considering that more than 5,000,000 tons of cereals were sold by the Soviet Union in 1931—when famine and want were ravaging the Russian countryside and mechanization of agriculture had just commenced—and taking into account the satisfactory harvest prospects for this year, an export range of 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 tons of grains during the current "cereal year" can well be anticipated.

In addition, there are signs of an extension in the export of feeding-stuffs and fertilizers, although it is questionable whether Russia, who itself needs these products very badly, can afford to sell them on a sufficiently large scale. But they will be welcome none the less.

Little can be expected, however, as regards meat and dairy produce—of which there is continued, albeit decreasing, shortage within the Soviet boundaries—although the Sovietization of the meat and dairy exporting Baltic may conceivably make a difference.

Help Limited in Other Ways

But while the Russians probably will be glad to sell what agricultural produce they can spare without unduly reducing standards of living at home, the measure of assistance that the U. S. S. R. can render Herr Hitler in the narrower sphere of war materials is, as the Birmingham Memorandum and other evidence demonstrate, extremely limited.

Exportation of industrial raw materials has experienced a sharp decline since 1931 and is now, owing to overwhelming home demand, practically extinct except in the case of manganese ore and asbestos. As regards non-ferrous metals, of which Germany is in desperate need despite considerable "strategic reserves" and the occupation of Poland which has materially added to its zinc supplies, Russia is not in a position, even if it were willing, to offer help of a magnitude in any way commensurable with the huge requirements of the German "war of material."

Russian domestic output accounts only for 60-70 per cent of copper and lead consumption, probably for some 20 per cent of nickel and for less than 10 per cent of tin consumption. Zinc and aluminum, in which the Soviet Union is self-sufficient, are strictly rationed and their export is negligible.

Soviet oil consumption exceeds output very considerably and its oil industry, continuously lagging behind planned estimates, is afflicted with manifold technical and structural deficiencies which it will take years to overcome. This being so, the increased Russian imports of oil from the United States may not, after all, have such a sinister significance as was attributed to them in some quarters over here.

While Russia can be expected to help Europe to loosen its belt somewhat during the coming grim winter, therefore, it is not likely to win the economic war for Herr Hitler.

Russia wouldn't mind reducing its exports to other countries if it could thus make a better deal with the Third Reich, but to meet German requirements at all appreciably, Russia would have to do more than that: it would have, in effect, to modify radically its entire export structure. It is to be expected that Sir Stafford Cripps, British Ambassador to Moscow, is doing his best to dissuade Mr. Stalin from doing so. In fact, it may be doubted whether the U. S. S. R. needs much dissuasion in this particular respect and at this particular juncture.

True, it will not stop trading with Germany and Nazi Europe, but would be only too willing to resume trade with the United Kingdom, to whom it could sell quantities of timber—which Germany, having occupied Poland and Czechoslovakia, no longer requires—wood pulp, furs, rags, and flax, in exchange for machines, machine parts, and Empire produce like wool, rubber, and chemicals. But so far not much has been divulged about the progress, if any, of the trade negotiations which are proceeding between Whitehall and the Kremlin.

Huge Airport at Alexandria Under Rapid Construction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt — Construction of what is expected to be one of the world's largest airports has been proceeding apace near Alexandria, junction point of the British services to Africa and the Far East.

The cost of construction is expected to be recovered to some extent from profits to be derived from the reclamation of land from Lake Mariout for agricultural purposes.

Alexandria is situated on a narrow strip of land about one mile wide separating the Mediterranean Sea from Lake Mariout or "Mareotis" of the Ancient Greeks. The lake level is maintained by powerful pumps near its western end at about ten feet below sea level, thereby benefitting large areas of low lying lands which drain into it.

From its bed a block of about 700 acres in area, or about one mile square, situated close to the suburb of Nouzha and about three miles to the east of the center of Alexandria, has been embanked, pumped dry, and supplied with an intensive system of under-drainage by means of concrete pipes. The site is greatly preferable to that of the former airport of Dekheila situated about eight miles to the west of the city and now taken over by the Air Force.

No Provision for Rain

The new airport might be used almost immediately during the dry season, but so far no provision has been made for surfacing it to make it utilizable after the heavy rain that frequently falls in the months of December to February, seeing that its present salty content makes the soil a quagmire when wet.

If, as the State Domains Department which is carrying out the work proposes, the salt is to be washed out, it will probably be more than a year before the soil is sufficiently sweet to grow grass. The alternative of making special runways would be costly.

While the above area is for land-planes, provision has been made for constructing a basin covering 1,050 acres close to the east side of the airdrome for the landing of seaplanes. Here the embankments would be made for the purpose of containing water at about sea level instead of excluding it to a level of about 18 feet below sea level as is the case at the airdrome.

The airport will have a depth of about 12 feet of water and, shaped somewhat like a balloon with its truncated base on the south side, is to have a maximum length of about two miles.

Reclamation of Soil

The project also comprises reclamation work whereby approximately 3,000 acres adjoining the airport on all sides except the north are to be drained, washed, and rendered cultivable. The pumps which are to drain these 3,000 acres and the 700 acres of airdrome are to discharge into the airport, the area of which is just about sufficient to evaporate off the quantity pumped in.

The fact that the water of the airport will become intensely saline is intentional since mosquitoes cannot breed in salty water. It will therefore deal effectively with the mosquito problem—a consideration which originally prompted the project of reclaiming lake Mariout in the vicinity of Alexandria.

The project therefore has a threefold aim: to provide a spacious airport for land and sea planes within three miles of the center of Alexandria and even nearer the residential suburb of Ramleh, far from buildings or natural obstructions, and so combined as to render customs and other control of air traffic simple and effective; reclamation from the lake bed of 3,000 acres of potentially fertile land, well situated for market gardening and thus potentially of such great value as to pay for a great part of the whole project; elimination in a great measure of the mosquito problem on a large area adjoining Alexandria.

In normal circumstances the whole project is expected to be completed within five years, though the airports could be used in a year's time if the necessary funds are available.

Britain to Share in U. S. Flying Fortress Bombers

Continued from Page 1

in their rate of production, it is felt.

This increased production should begin turning out these long-range bombers at a significant rate sometime next spring, when, according to opinion here, Britain may well be in a position to carry the air fight more vigorously into distant parts of Germany. These bombers, with their tremendous flying range and huge bomb-carrying capacity, are seen as destined to play an important part in that new phase of British aerial warfare.

The "flying fortress," or B-17 type of bomber, is powered with four Wright Cyclone engines with 1,000 horsepower each. Weighing approximately 22½ tons, and with a cruising speed in excess of 260 miles an hour, these bombers carry a crew of from seven to nine men. They are capable of making round trips of several thousand miles.

On Aug. 30 the Army placed an order for 277 heavy bombers to cost more than $70,000,000 with the Boeing concern, following this up with a $60,000,000 order yesterday. The Army has also given Consolidated an order for 56 bombers of much the same type.

Ready for Greater Output

According to reports today the Army has now given Britain permission to purchase the B-17-B type Boeing "flying fortress," a 15-ton model now part of the standard equipment of the United States Air Corps. It is understood that a much-improved model, known as the B-17-C is now ready for greater production.

Meanwhile, two strongly isolationist Senators, Bennett Champ Clark, (D) of Missouri and Rush D. Holt (D) of West Virginia, asserted that the Administration was planning to turn over to Great Britain one half of the country's "flying fortress"-type bombers.

Senator Holt, who placed the number of these planes now owned by the United States at 59, said that the Administration was planning to have 25 of these declared "obsolete" so that they could be returned to their manufacturers and thence sent to Britain.

The Marquess of Lothian, the British Ambassador to the United States, denied that such action was contemplated but said that he wished that such were the case.

Observers here who point out that some of the older type heavy bombers are becoming obsolete because of their lack of speed predict that Britain will eventually obtain them and that their place in American defense will be quickly filled by newer, more efficient models.

G-Men Reported Probing N. M. Vote

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Sept. 17 (AP) — Representative John J. Dempsey, apparently defeated by Senator Dennis Chavez for the Democratic Senatorial nomination, said today F. B. I. agents were in Santa Fe to investigate Saturday's New Mexico Primary.

Senator Chavez appeared assured of renomination with 48,553 votes to Representative Dempsey's 46,292 from 883 of 914 voting divisions.

The Representative campaigned for Senator Chavez's seat with attacks against "political racketeers." He made his bid in the face of outspoken opposition from New Mexico Democratic leaders.

"New Mexico political bosses do not seem to realize the Hatch Act is in effect," Mr. Dempsey said. "The people have been intimidated. . . .

"There's plenty of evidence. I have seen affidavits of intimidation, but I will offer none and will not assist in gathering evidence of that type. I have not had much experience as a detective."

Senator Chavez said he was "unconcerned." He reported he had received telephone congratulations from James A. Farley, former National Democratic Chairman, whom he quoted as saying, "I am as happy as if it were a personal victory."

'Molly' Dewson to Help To Re-elect Roosevelt

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (AP) — While admitting that "I am no lover of the third term," Miss Mary Dewson, former Vice-Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, announced today she was coming out of retirement to work for the re-election of President Roosevelt.

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Bases Are to U. S. Coast What Bumper Is to Auto

This is the second of three stories descriptive of the Atlantic naval bases to be leased by Great Britain to the United States.

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Some 1,100 miles southwest of cold, grayish Newfoundland, site of America's northernmost newly acquired defense base, are the pink-coral islands of Bermuda, long the dream of American tourists and of American Army and Navy strategists. Set like a watchman's tower in the broad sweep of the Atlantic, they will make it possible for the United States' defense forces to get an unparalleled view of all friendly and hostile activity upon that ocean.

Already serving as base for Great Britain's America and West Indies Fleet, Bermuda is, according to the National Geographic Society, within 1,000 miles or less of every important port on the Atlantic coast of North America. Only about 800 miles from Norfolk, New York, Boston and the Nova Scotia ports, Bermuda is but 1,800 miles from the Azores, which in the hands of a nation less friendly than Portugal, might serve as an outpost for a new-world attack.

Among the world's most beautiful harbors a place should be reserved for Bermuda's great sound, whose translucent waters are nearly land-locked by the encircling of expanding coral reef. Eight square miles in area and with sheltered anchorage down to 66 feet in depth and more than three miles in width, the great sound may soon hold gray units of the United States Atlantic Squadron.

Never a Fortress

According to one report, Bermuda could never be made a fortress, but its use by the American Navy and Air Force is important both for scouting purposes and to prevent its seizure by a hostile power. With destroyers and planes based on both Newfoundland and Bermuda, the United States could maintain a constant patrol over the intervening waters, which wash the shores of northeastern United States.

Across another 700 miles of waters warmed by the Gulf Stream and less than 100 miles east of Miami are the Bahamas, where John Bull has just given Uncle Sam permission to lease still another base. Although quiet and slow-moving, the Bahamas seem to have a knack for getting into the world's news. The National Geographic Society tells us that it was on San Salvador, now Watling Island, that Columbus landed in 1492, while the last few weeks have seen another interesting landing at the Bahamas—that of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, the former coming to take over his duties as Governor.

Like Bermuda, the Bahamas cannot be considered as a fortress possibility, but the Navy will be glad enough to keep close watch over them, for their innumerable bays could shelter many a marauding destroyer, cruiser, or airplane carrier

Being given a superb climate by the Gulf Stream, which warms the islands in winter and cools them in the summer, the Bahamas, especially the capital city of Nassau, are famous as a resort center for well-to-do Americans, and should be a popular post with Navy and Air Force men.

Jamaica, Canal Watchdog

"Jamaica, 500 miles south of the Bahamas, and on the southern side of Cuba, is one of the vital base locations because of its nearness to the Panama Canal which lies about 550 miles to the south," so says the National Geographic Society in its recent analysis of the role Jamaica will play in bulwarking hemispheric security.

Indeed, Jamaica's position is so strategic that even the amateur strategist recognizes right away that here is a spot where a good portion of American defense will center. As one Navy Department expert said:

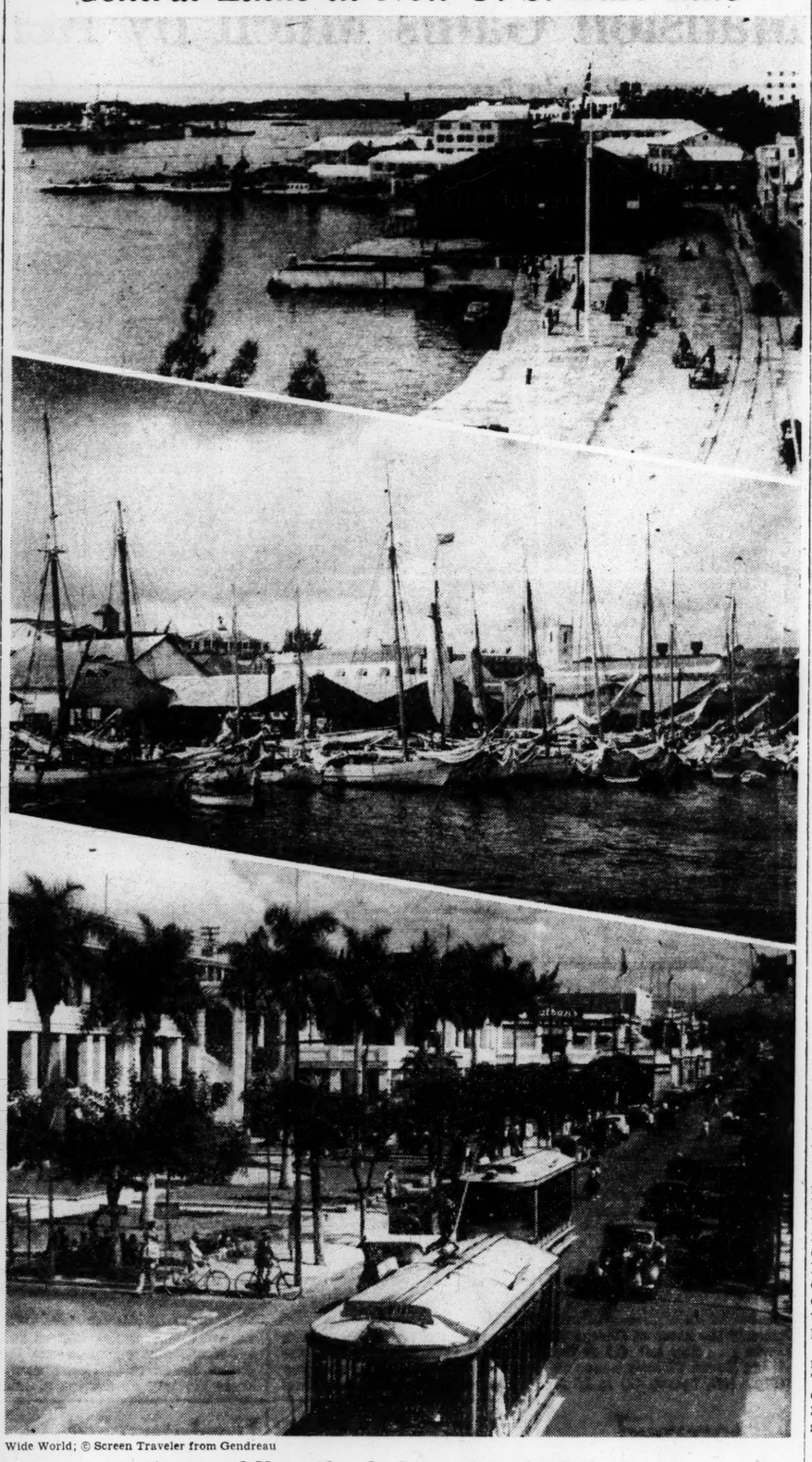
"Jamaica is in the position of a defensive back in a football game whose job it is to stop a runner who has broken through the line and the backfield—the line and back field in this case being the Lesser Antilles, Bermuda and Newfoundland."

Described by the Geographic Society as "Britain's watchdog," Jamaica lies athwart the Windward Passage—the narrow neck of sea separating Cuba from Hispaniola—through which Panama Canal traffic passes on its way to eastern United States and Europe.

Once a great favorite with pirates of the Spanish Main, Jamaica is considered the most valuable of Britain's West Indian possessions. Tropical in nature, but with a pleasant climate from the moderating breezes of the sea, Jamaica is a teeming place with a population of nearly a million and a quarter inhabitants, only 20,000 of whom are white.

A hub for Caribbean airlines, Jamaica will soon become "extra insurance" for the Panama Canal.

Central Links in New U. S. Base Line



Wide World; © Screen Traveler from Gendreau

Army and Navy Already Survey Sites for Defenses

Top: Hamilton Harbor, Bermuda, as U. S. cruiser St. Louis arrived with U. S. Board of Inspection looking over site for naval base. Center: Sponge fleet in Nassau, the Bahamas, another of British islands leasing air and naval base to the United States. Bottom: King Street, Kingston, Jamaica, British West Indies, showing British post office on the left.

Australia's War Effort Is Near Home

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Sept. 17 (Australian Associated Press)—Prime Minister Robert Gordon Menzies discussing Australia's war role said that except in the air where thousands of Australians would do great service in defense of Britain and on the sea where Australian warships such as HMAS Sydney were continuing an imperishable tradition, Australia could play little part in the war in Europe.

There were, however, two points beyond Britain where it would play a vital part, said Mr. Menzies. One was the Middle East and the other, Singapore—gateway to the Far East, cornerstone of the British naval power in the Western Pacific and of the immediate protection of Australian shores.

More and More Efficient

Every day saw Australia further on the road to defense self-sufficiency. The Government was trying with all speed to make Australia an arsenal both for its own requirements and those of the rest of the Empire. Australia's remoteness from the possibility of aerial bombing gave it a magnificent opportunity of securing its own position and effectively helping its sister nations.

Mr. Menzies' claims for the magnitude of Australia's war effort were supported by ample evidence that Australia was pouring to the United Kingdom and other parts of the Empire a constant stream of war materials. British Hurricane, Spitfire and Defiant fighters were using Australian-made machinegun ammunition and British bombers would soon be using Australian-made bombs.

Australian destroyers were using Australian-made depth charges and British and Australian warships were using Australian-made shells.

Equip Australian Forces

Australian forces in Palestine and Egypt with Indian and New Zealand troops and colonial forces of the three fighting services of the United Kingdom were using thousands of Australian-made rifles, machine-guns and small arms ammunition. Each of the six Australian states were making munitions.

For airforce training the Commonwealth Aircraft Corporation in Melbourne had produced more than 100 Wirraway fighter trainers in 15 months and was now accelerating the output. The DeHavilland factory in Sydney turned out one Tiger Moth elementary trainer daily. Forty Gipsy engines for these trainer planes will soon be produced monthly.

There were 33,588 Australians now accepted for airforce training. These would comprise 9,476 aircrews, 24,112 groundstaff. Of these 3,615 aircrews and 18,144 groundstaff were now training.

Anglo-Egyptian Alliance Firm In Face of Italian Invasion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, Sept. 17—Although the Egyptian Government did not declare war upon Italy when Italy's soldiers invaded Egyptian territory during the past week end, Egyptian and British soldiers may be said to be standing side by side for the defense of this country, as events are likely to prove. The Anglo-Egyptian Alliance, which recently enjoyed its fourth anniversary, from all appearances is weathering the severe test of a large scale war. Relations between the two countries are of the closest and friendliest nature.

Advance toward much closer Anglo-Egyptian co-operation is evidenced by the recent appointment of a new Egyptian Cabinet under the Premiership of Hassan Sabry Pasha followed by corresponding changes in important appointments in both the King's entourage and in the army.

Though it is regretted that the Wafdists still remain outside the Government, yet it is generally recognized that their reluctance to collaborate arises from internal rather than from foreign political reasons, mainly from the fact that the Saadist Party, which broke away from the Wafdists, is the main strength of the present Cabinet. At the same time, it is clear that these extreme Nationalists—the Wafdists—realize they have far less to gain from Italian domination than from the present position.

Sir Ahmed's Appointment

Outstanding among the new changes has been the appointment of Sir Ahmed Hassanein Pasha to the post of Chief of the Royal Cabinet. As liaison officer between the King and his Council of Ministers, this official can exercise very far-reaching influence.

In fact, at least two of his predecessors during the last four years virtually governed the country without, however, shouldering any direct responsibility. One of these, somewhat ironically, is now Public Custodian for Italian Property, and the other recently announced his retirement from public life after being instrumental in bringing Anglo-Egyptian relations into a state of extreme delicacy.

Sir Ahmed's appointment is an importnt step in furthering the new Anglo-Egyptian policy. He is an Oxford-trained man, explorer and writer of note, Gold Medallist of the Royal Geographical Society, etc., yet by birth an Egyptian aristocrat. His pro-English sentiments are avidly known and he will cooperate with the new Government in its policy which is being steadily developed in collaboration with some of the most influential members of public life here today.

Use of Resources

Such a policy is based upon the realization that Egypt's interests in the present struggle coincide with the British, and therefore that Egypt's resources should be directed toward winning the war against the Axis powers; that the insidious defeatist propaganda of the past six months whereby the invincibility of the Axis powers became a general conviction, should be combatted, and that friendly collaboration for meeting Egypt's most pressing financial needs, should be immediately instituted.

An important advance toward closer co-operation was evidenced in a recent outspoken article in the Egyptian press written by Dr. Ahmed Pasha, brother of the late Premier. In it, he showed clearly how victory for the Axis powers would spell inevitable disaster to Egypt's aspirations, independence, and prosperity, and therefore urged whole-hearted support of Great Britain. This action has been more recently followed up by Egypt's declaration of belligerency if attacked, and pro-English changes in the Egyptian army.

Reports of the growing strength of Pan-Islamic and anti-Western movements emanating from the Azhar University, the great Moslem intellectual center of Cairo, are to be much discounted, according to reliable reports here.

Government Cotton Purchase

The financial situation has been greatly eased by the British Government's purchase of this year's cotton crop, and the fact that the price to be paid is above the average for recent years has brought relief and appreciation to business circles here. With the carry-over from last year's crop, the total amount is about 10,000,000 cantars, i. e. about 2,000,000 bales of 500 lbs. each.

The action by Italy has resulted in a fall of revenues, especially in customs receipts, so that all but essential expenditure is being eliminated. Some counter-action, however, to the loss of ordinary revenue is the expenditure locally of the British forces now here. This is estimated at about £1,000,000 a month. The Egyptian Government is rigorously maintaining order and efficiency in its public services, and interning undesirable characters, whether Egyptian or foreign.

In view of the changed attitude by the Egyptian authorities, marked improvement in trade and general confidence is expected.

Norway Builds Air Force At Canadian Training Center

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Far from their native land, Norwegian airmen are building a new Air Force in Canada. Uniforms of naval and army pilots as well as Norwegian sailors are no longer strange sights on the streets of Toronto, where hundreds of Norsemen have started training new units of the Royal Norwegian Army Air Force and the Royal Norwegian Naval Air Force.

About a thousand men are expected to be in training this winter in the camp which has been built near Toronto's Island airport. They have come from England after escaping from Norway. Some had their small ships sunk under them and shipped on smaller rescue vessels to Great Britain. Some swam to Sweden after escaping from Norway. One group even stole a German plane, painted out the German markings and made Great Britain. Others have joined the Norse fliers from Canada and the United States.

The Norwegians will train in planes which their Government ordered from the United States prior to Norway's capture by Germany. These are being delivered now, and include trainers as well as modern fast fighters, bombers, and seaplane patrol bombers. In all about 100 planes are being brought to Canada from United States factories for the training of the Norse fliers.

Nodwegians formerly used British, German, and Italian-made airplanes. They will learn in Canada how to handle American-built machines, will build a ground force thoroughly acquainted with servicing American-made engines, airplanes, and accessories. They will also train their own radio operators, gunners, observers and navigators basing the training on that of their allied air forces in Canada and Great Britain.

Heading all Norwegian fighting forces in Canada—a Norwegian naval force is also being trained on the Atlantic coast—is Gen. William Steffens, who was in charge of the Norwegian west coast defense. He is also liaison officer between the Norwegian government-in-exile in Great Britain and the government at Ottawa.

Eventually when fully trained the Norwegian airmen will take their place on the war front along with Czech, French, Belgian, Polish, and Holland forces now aiding Great Britain.

Canada Clamps Rigid Control On Imported Fuel Oil Sales

OTTAWA, Sept. 17 (CP)—To conserve United States exchange for war purposes, the sale of imported fuel oil to new oil-burning plants is prohibited, with certain exceptions, under an order issued yesterday by George R. Cottrelle, Federal Oil Controller.

The exceptions are:

1. Household plants and those burning less than 4,000 imperial gallons a year.
2. Government plants, Federal or Provincial.
3. Manufacturing plants in which the oil-burning equipment is used directly in the processing of any product manufactured for or under the agreement with the Federal Government.

The order does not apply to plants already in operation.

Exceptions Made

The controller may make exceptions in certain special cases arising by reason of the order.

Mr. Cottrelle said certain classes of plants which had been using coal and other fuels, had been showing a tendency to go over to oil. The effect of the order would be to save exchange and hold the market for Canadian products.

The order mentions specifically imported oil or oil refined from imported oil. Fuel oil, he said, is imported from the United States and crude from Colombia, Venezuela, or the United States.

In British Columbia, he said, there was plenty of local coal which could be had without exchange content and the same applied generally throughout Canada.

New Order in Brief

The tenor of the order follows:

1. Wholesale distributors, retail distributors and refiners of fuel oil, bunker oil, and/or furnace oil, which is imported into Canada as such or produced from crude petroleum imported into Canada, are hereby prohibited from selling or distributing such oil for any equipment not heretofore fueled with oil.
2. The prohibition is effective as from the date of the order, Sept. 16.
3. The order does not apply to any equipment which requires less than 4,000 imperial gallons per year.
4. The order is subject to any special order made by the controller to meet exceptional circumstances.
5. Government plants are exempted.
6. The order is effective for two years.

Students to Get War Training In Canadian Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Sept. 17 — Students at Canadian universities 18 years of age and over will receive military training in their institutions this fall, said Dr. H. J. Cody, President of the University of Toronto, on his return from a conference at Ottawa of Canadian universities. In the University of Toronto alone it is expected that between 3,500 and 4,000 will receive such training. Heads of 19 universities throughout the Dominion voted for compulsory training, he explained, as they believed that universities should offer leadership at this time.

The student body here will be trained according to three classifications, he explained. In the first group will be the Canadian Officers' Training Corps, those likely to receive commissions; a second group of those of 20 and 21 years who are liable to mobilization under the War Service Act and who will take the 110-hour course provided at the University, and will then merely attend camp for two weeks in order that their training may be approved by the Department of Defense as equivalent to that of those taking the 30-day training course in training centers; and a third group including students of 18 and 19 who will be given as much training as facilities are able to provide.

Dr. Cody said that the universities have decided to carry on their teaching and research work with little curtailment.

Meet for Defense

OTTAWA, Sept. 17 (AP)—Service members of the Canadian-American Joint Defense Board leave today for the Pacific coast where they will examine existing defense facilities, Col. O. M. Biggar, Chairman of the Canadian Section of the Board, announced.

The United States members will join the Canadian in Vancouver and the party will then survey the defenses of the northwestern states, of British Columbia and of Alaska.

After this preliminary survey is completed, arrangements will be made for a meeting of the whole Board on the Pacific coast. That meeting will be after the meeting scheduled for Boston on Oct. 2.

While announcing the Pacific coast trip, Colonel Biggar reiterated that there has been "no suggestion of the leasing or selling of land for bases in either country to the Government of the other."

Churchill Declares Germans Still Push Invasion Plans

LONDON, Sept. 17 (AP) — Prime Minister Winston Churchill disclosed to the House of Commons today that the Germans are continuing "steadily" to deploy barges and ships in preparation for an invasion of the British Isles and warned: "We must expect that he will make the attempt at what he judges to be the best opportunity."

He said that the Italian army was advancing into Egypt and that the two British platoons which were holding the border town of Salum had been withdrawn.

"Serious injury has been done to the German ships and barges," Mr. Churchill continued. "Meanwhile, our own strength develops steadily by land, sea, and, above all, in the air.

"Sunday's action was the most brilliant and fruitful of any fought upon a large scale by fighters of the Royal Air Force up to the present. I have made searching enquiries and find that the figures are not in any way exaggerated.

Inroads Made

"Neither side has yet employed more than a portion of its forces, but there are good reasons for believing at the present time that very grievous inroads are being made upon the enemy's superiority of numbers, and that we may await the decision of the prolonged air battle with sober but increasing confidence.

"The German attacks upon the civil population have been concentrated mainly upon London in the hopes of terrorizing the citizens into submission or to throw them into confusion and also in the silly idea that they will put pressure upon the Government to make peace.

"The deliberate and repeated attacks upon Buckingham Palace and upon the persons of our beloved King and Queen are also intended, apart from their general barbarity, to have an unsettling effect upon public opinion.

"They have, of course, the opposite effect.

Britain United

"They unite the King and Queen to their people by new and sacred bonds of common danger and they steel all hearts to the stern and unrelenting prosecution of the war with so foul a foe."

"We must expect that very much more intensive examples of air fights will be experienced in the future," the Prime Minister went on.

"This heavy and intricate task" is being efficiently and successfully discharged and "our whole system of life and labor is being adapted to conditions hitherto unknown to modern society," he said.

Special Envoy of Australia Sent to French New Caledonia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE (Queensland)—To assist in clarifying the obscure situation which has arisen regarding the French colonies following the collapse of France, Australia has sent a special envoy to the French territory of New Caledonia, 925 miles off the coast from Brisbane.

Mr. B. C. Ballard, who for some years has been Australia's representative in the New Hebrides, has been appointed to the post. In announcing this appointment the Australian Minister for External Affairs (Mr. John McEwen) told Parliament that New Caledonia had not accepted the authority of the Pétain Government.

Of recent years frequent tourist voyages have been made from Brisbane to Noumea, the capital of New Caledonia, but the island was more discussed by Australians of two generations ago than by those of today. In the Parliaments of Queensland and New South Wales it was a subject of frequent discussion in the seventies and eighties of last century, following the establishment of a French naval base at Noumea in 1860. This was a considerable factor in influencing the British authorities to establish a naval coaling station since abandoned at Somerset, on Cape York peninsula, near Thursday Island.

New Caledonia, which lies between New Hebrides and the Queensland coast, is rich in minerals, particularly in cobalt, nickel, iron and manganese, and it has some excellent forests aggregating more than 500 square miles. Its principal agricultural products are coffee, copra, maize, tobacco, and bananas, but progress has not been considerable.

Edison Welds Keel Of Huge Battleship

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17 (AP) —The keel was laid yesterday at the Philadelphia Navy Yard for the United States Navy's second 45,000-ton battleship, largest fighting vessels in the world, and former Secretary of the Navy Charles Edison declared:

"The building of this ship is the building of something to defend human rights."

Thousands of workmen and naval officials cheered as Mr. Edison with an electric torch welded together the heavy keel.

The giant floating fortress will be christened the New Jersey. The keel of a sister ship, the Iowa, was laid at the Brooklyn Navy Yard several weeks ago.

Trade Unions Loan Britain Over £750,000 Interest-Free

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Among the many volunteer contributions which continue to swell the Government's financial resources are a series of interest-free loans from members of the British Trades Union Congress, which now exceed, £750,000.

All of these contributions from various unions have been made since July 5, when the T. U. C. General Council decided to transfer to the Treasury £10,000 of its funds free of interest and to recommend that affiliated unions follow this example wherever possible.

Largest contributions came from the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, and from the Transport and General Workers' Union, each of which lent £250,000.

The Distributive and Allied Workers Union lent £50,000, while the Operative House and Ship Painters and Decorators Union and the Amalgamated Weavers' Association each lent £25,000.

Small contributions were received from 31 affiliated unions of the T. U. C.

The United Society of Engravers in itimating its decision to lend £4,000 free of interest, records the fact that in September the Society was arranging to celebrate its 50th anniversary. Although the commemoration had to be postponed, the executive of the union felt that it could not allow the event to pass entirely without notice, and therefore decided to send to each member of the union serving in the armed forces a postal order for 7s. 6d. as a gesture of pride in their service and a message of cheer from their Union.

The Amalgamated Society of Wire Drawers and Kindred Workers, in addition to its interest-free loan of £10,000, recently made a grant of £100 to the Red Cross Society to mark the union's centenary year.

Other unions, in addition to making interest-free loans, have invested in Government war bonds and other securities.

The need for interest-free loans to the Government was made clear recently in the House of Commons when it was pointed out debt charges yearly, provided the war lasts three years more, would total £400,000,000. This was based upon an estimated national debt of £16,000,000,000 by 1943 if the war continues.

In the case of inflation the debt would be £20,000,000,000 and if the full interest of 3 per cent were paid, the charges would be about £600,000,000 a year.

Australian Plane Production Hinges on Supplies From U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE—Australia should be producing a Bristol Beaufort bomber a day in less than a year if it can obtain the necessary supplies from the United States. This project was begun by the British Air Mission which visited the Commonwealth last year. The first order is for 400 machines, each to cost £25,000, and the cost will be shared by the United Kingdom and Australian Governments.

The undertaking has been beset by difficulties from the beginning. The Bristol Aeroplane Company undertook to supply from England plans, tools, jigs and sufficient fabricated parts and raw materials for the building of the first 20 Beauforts. When the plans arrived war conditions necessitated their being entirely rechecked, and the Bristol Company found that it could not provide any tooling. So far 27,000 of the 33,00 jigs and tools needed have been made in Australia, and the promised sets of parts and materials are still awaited.

Again, the plans provided for the equipment of the bombers with British Taurus engines, but with the outbreak of war it was learned that these would not be obtainable. It was then decided to adapt the airframes to carry American-type twin-row Wasp engines, to be buit in Australia. An engine factory is now being built in Sydney, a Beaufort equipped with a Wasp engine is undergoing trials in England and a sample airframe is being converted in Australia to carry the Wasp.

Despite all these difficulties, the first airframe should be delivered next April, the production of engines will begin in the earlier half of 1941 and the whole order should be completed the first half of 1942.

Travel

THANK YOU!

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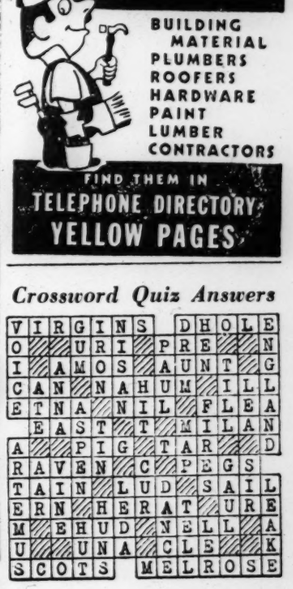

Crossword Quiz Answers

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Decorative Arts Antiques

Marblehead's Lee Mansion Gains Much by Renovation

Home Planning And Furnishing

A Tuesday Page

Decorative Arts Of 1940

Five Continental countries, England and four of the United States, are the sources from which examples of domestic architecture and home interiors have been drawn for the book, "Decorative Art, 1940." This is the thirty-fifth annual of its kind to be published by The Studio, Ltd., London, and Studio Publications, Inc., New York; paper, $3.50, cloth, $4.50.

House design is given the minor opening section, prefaced with a comment on the past year's developments written by the well-known architect Howard Robertson. Without decisively favoring either traditional or modern types of homes for present day families, he leaves the impression that the recent ideas of planning are sound, providing more readily, fully and simply, the comforts and conveniences that are expected nowadays.

Houses shown with plans—many very modern—are from several countries and extend in variety from one by Le Corbusier to Sulgrave Manor, the home of George Washington's English ancestors.

It is furnished rooms, shown in many examples of each purpose, that have major attention, for within these interiors almost every branch of decorative art finds application. In the introduction to this section, Grace Lovat Fraser contributes a clear visioned and crisply expressed review of recent progress in taste—for she is confident that the bleak bare walls and lack of ornament which were favored for a few years are now out, for good and all.

However, she looks on them as natural, but extreme, choices of those who revolted against fussy excesses of decoration which were a common practice around the turn of the century. That low tide has now turned in all countries where men are allowed free choice. Fabrics of many textures, colors and patterns, glass and ceramics of endless forms and tones, and metal ware objects of all kinds, enliven richly walls and floors and furniture in all the homes done in modern manner.

Each class of room, from hall to kitchen, is pictured and described in numerous examples chosen from several countries, evidence that the same progressive motive is at work in many lands. This annual review, so abundantly illustrated, will give fresh and stimulating pleasure to all who are alert for the happier aspects of gracious home surroundings.

C. G. B.

These interiors are from the Jeremiah Lee mansion, built in 1768 and now home of Marblehead Historical Society. They show some portions lately renovated under the chairmanship of Mrs. Francis B. Crowninshield, who was in charge of the furnishing of Kenmore, Virginia, formerly the home of George Washington's sister, Betty Washington Lewis. . . . Top left (1) is the Banquet Room. Top right (2) the Sitting Room, directly above the Banquet Room. . . . The stairway hall at left, below, (3) is 16 feet wide, paneled in mahogany, and the wall paper is the original as in View No. 2. Right, below, (4) is the family dining room, across the hall from the Banquet Room. The chairs, including two not shown, make the set of six bought in the early 1800's at an auction of John Hancock's furniture.

Letters To A Daughter

I

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

My dear Lucile:—

How I laughed when I received your letter. I have thought you'd never care for antiques, and here you write me exactly what always shocks, when a dealer or someone says "three mold glass" instead of pressed glass.

You write, "I am newly excited over two glass pieces, one a three-mold pressed goblet, and the other is a three-bottle, amber, three-mold pressed glass caster set. The goblet is intensely brilliant, and the caster set is the star-and-button pattern, which seems to be much like the Sandwich glass illustrated in Mary Northend's book on 'American Glass,' which you sent us."

Intelligence Essential

It is good that you and Larry are going to have some fun out of antique hunting. But remember, Lucile and Larry, you must know, first of all, what you are hunting for; you should know what it is when you find it, or at least have the desire to know.

Just to go out and buy to accumulate or to cause envy in the hearts of your friends is a shallow, selfish motive that will not give you pleasure for very long. It is much better to go to antique shops, museums, etc., carefully looking at the pieces on display, talking with dealers and experts, remembering what you see and learn. Then try to locate in the books what you found that had interested you, finding where, when, by whom, and how it was made, and what the thing was used for, if you're in doubt. While you are buying, don't forget other questions that William Morris used to ask, "Is it useful? Is it beautiful?"

Reading Helps Avoid Mistakes

Until you are able to buy intelligently, it is much better to spend your money for knowledge gained from other people's experience; that is, getting books written by authorities. I know you may feel you cannot wait for that; may be sure you will miss some bargain by the time you have looked it up in a book. Perhaps you will, but it is better to lose a bargain than to be the possessors of too many mistakes that you cannot afford to throw away, and which you will regret every time you look at them. Besides, bargains are always with us. The one who gets the best bargains is the one who knows what are bargains. I'll write you again soon.

Mother.

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A Colonial Merchant's Home Reopened After Extensive Restorations

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

It was thirty-three years ago that a few residents with uncommon vision raised the $5,500 necessary to buy the Jeremiah Lee mansion in Marblehead, saving it intact from impending sale of its extraordinary interior woodwork. Since then it has been in possession of the local Historical Society, which gradually acquired much furniture and china, many fabrics and hundreds of minor objects. All these things went far to give this spacious house of 1768 more than a semblance of its appearance before the American Revolution—the results of steady and devoted efforts of an organization with small financial resources.

About a year ago the society voted to establish a Restoration Committee, Chairman to be Mrs. Francis B. Crowninshield of Peaches' Point, Marblehead. It was in a like position that Mrs. Crowninshield accomplished the recent admirable restoration of Kenmore, the beautiful home in Fredericksburg, Virginia, which was the home of Betty Washington Lewis, sister of George Washington.

In the present undertaking, some attention has been given so far to all parts of the Lee mansion, but especially to the remarkable hall with its broad stairway and to three or four rooms of the thirteen which are furnished. Anyone who now sees the interior after absence of eighteen months, will be highly pleased by the excellent taste and discrimination with which changes and additions of both major and minor sorts have been made.

Some pieces have been relocated, others assembled in new groups to gain harmony in style, or period, or tone. Colors of new fabrics for draperies and for furniture follow clues found in an old inventory of the furnishings here, while some repainting takes its tint from the earliest coats found by careful scraping of a small portion of the wood.

The original scenic wall paper of three rooms and the halls has been covered for the most part with sections of plate glass, to perpetuate the present excellent condition. This was made in England by John Baptist Jackson, the subjects suggested by the Piranesi engravings of landscapes with ancient ruins. With their rococo borders, the scenes were new fashions in keeping with the house itself. Printed in oil from wooden blocks, the colors ranged from cream through sepia to black, and were warranted "to last a lifetime."

Although it has been in place on all these walls for 170 years or more, most of it looks amazingly fresh, in its grayed browns and unmarred surfaces. The explanation is, that the mansion had but two owners before it came to the Historical Society. The Lee fortunes, derived from rich profits from over-seas trade, suffered severely during the Revolutionary War. Having lost the founder, the widow was unable to hold the place, which was bought by the local bank in 1804.

This institution moved in, with another of similar nature, and occupied the first floor while a cashier lived in the upper floors. Thus for a full century this building was in part banking offices which necessitated no structural changes, though it may be that the officials refrained from alterations through respect for the building's character.

The passage of a full hundred years between breaking up the Lee household and acquisition by the Historical Society, accounts for the lack of any original furnishings other than a pair of mahogany Chippendale chairs with claw-and-ball feet. This is to be regretted, but is offset by the extraordinary good fortune that all interior architecture remains unchanged since Mrs. Lee vacated the home just after 1800.

Details Achieve Notable Results

The Restoration Committee has overcome numerous anachronisms in arrangements, one means to that end being an Empire room on the third floor, where pieces of this class are assembled. A fine accomplishment is the State Bedroom Suite, newly painted in its original soft tone of green, and refurnished. The canopy bed here is of slender and refined Sheraton style, and has been fitted in laudable taste with old chintz hangings and coverings. With its adjoining dressing room and still another termed Powder Room, all heated by a fireplace surrounded by decorated tiles, this suite makes a unit that is wholly gratifying.

The walls of the spacious banquet room are entirely of panels, with surrounds of wide moulding and topped by a cornice delicately carved. Interest centers in the fireplace and the wood-carvings beside and above it. Here foliage, fruits and embellished curves embody in restrained manner the rococo ornament such as featured Chippendale's work of the 1760s. In this room there have been changes in arrangement and contents, additions noticed being a serpentine front mahogany desk and a corner cupboard with scroll pediment, in its old paint and holding lustre ware and silver resist.

The Family Dining Room is across the center hall, and here are some of the most treasured pieces—a set of six mahogany Hepplewhite chairs, "owned and used by Governor John Hancock, bought in Boston by William Chambers at a Vendee in 1795 and brought to Marblehead in a schooner." They remained in the Chambers family until coming to the Society. Several portraits of former citizens add personal dignity to that of the paneled woodwork and the original wall paper.

In the halls, sixteen feet in width, the stately manner of the home is met at its best. Paneling is mahogany and the stairs rise easily. They are nearly seven feet wide, with balusters carved in three ways at each tread.

In the upper hall, a pair of mahogany Chippendale chairs and an American oak chest of about 1660 are among lately added furnishings.

One of the Period's Finest

In comments on such a remarkable example of the fine homes of nearly 200 years ago, there is inclination to mention its comparative importance among houses of its century. This we do not care to do, unless with equal attention to others of its period.

However, it is safe to say that no surviving New England residence of its time was so pretentious, nor is so nearly in its original condition. High credit is due to those who have so generously contributed their time and ability and means to bringing it so much nearer its furnished appearance when the Lees entertained Washington, and later Lafayette.

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Variety and Good Taste in Table Arrangements

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A pleasant thing about homemaking in the present period is that one is at liberty to do things in harmony with individual taste and economic emergency, instead of according to fashion's dictum. This freedom puts zest into the performance of many operations which are dull when done over and over again in like manner.

American, in Design and Making

A series of ten table settings which have been displayed at McCutcheon's, made use only of American merchandise and American talent for doing traditional things in new ways, happily exemplifies this fact. They made it apparent that there are as many different ways of setting a table correctly as there are original people who care to experiment with the undertaking.

To begin with, there is the question of cloth and napkins. It is not necessary, one discovers, to yearn for the linens that are not now coming from Europe, nor to fall back on peasant cloths. No; these designers have sought in the departments where dress or drapery fabrics are displayed, materials appropriate to napery. They have cut them into sizes and shapes which suited the layout, binding the hems sometimes with contrasted material or embroidering them in silk or cellophane with a theme borrowed from the china, glass or silver.

For instance, a table set by Mrs. Sprackling, for a very modern Golden-Wedding banquet, wore a ninon cloth in a rose-beige tint, into which was worked by hand in gold cellophane a design borrowed from the vine that circled the soup plates of Golden Wreath Lenox China. The napkins of lustercale (a very fine cotton broadcloth) were edged with ninon. Unusual and effective were: the service plates, specially made for this setting with du Pont ceramic colors, whose rims in a subtle cocoa shade toned-in beautifully with the cloth; the flatware and ivy-filled urns of dirylite (a gold alloy) and the faintly amber-colored glass by Dorothy Thorpe.

First, a Motive

In originating a table setting, it is necessary to have a basic idea, such as the seaside theme which Alice Hutton used in "Sea Change." Here plate-mats and napkins were of marquisette in sea-foam blue; glass service plates had a watery sheen; for a centerpiece, glass troughs in which sea horses of white pottery disported themselves.

The ocean theme recurred in "Cooler by the Sea," which set up a bamboo table beside an imagined swimming pool. A fish-net cloth was an excellent background for Russel Wright's American dinnerware and his characteristic maple pieces. Conch shells and coral trimmed the board.

However, Manhattan is something of a summer resort itself. George Sakier portrayed in "Manhattan Ivy," a summer night in town. On a bleached mahogany table, turquoise linen mats and napkins were laid, woven by one of the few manufacturers of linen in this country. These set off handsomely the service plates, bread-and-butter plates, and glass holders executed in grain-opal. This is a metal-like etchware with iridescent effects, designed by Mr. Sakier, which made its début at this showing. Mrs. Sprackling did also a "Reunion in Manhattan," an informal setting for dessert and coffee. She used a luncheon set in white spun rayon bound with white satin. Pink-rimmed china plates were harmonized with amethyst fingerbowls. In "Blue Print," by Robert Locher, glass building blocks were interestingly introduced as vases.

Marguerita Mergentime, who has a genius for introducing entertainment plus instruction into her designs, displayed her Presidential table cloth printed in bright red and white diagonal bands, in which are reproduced the signatures of all the Presidents of the United States. Her table was dramatically set with an ancient American eagle, who, from his perch of ferns and pine cones, brooded approvingly over blue-handled flatware, bright blue plates and glasses and big candles in hurricane globes.

Courtesy James McCutcheon & Co.

Several well-known designers participated in the series of all-American table settings lately shown at McCutcheon's Fifth Avenue store, George Sakier originating the arrangement pictured here. The turquoise plate mats and napkins are by one of the few American linen manufacturers. Mr. Sakier designed the plates of "Grain-Opal," an etched ware, and the Fostoria glass candlesticks. A glass trough set on an oval mirror holds lilies. Silverware is International Company's "Continental" pattern.

Early American Industries Assoc.

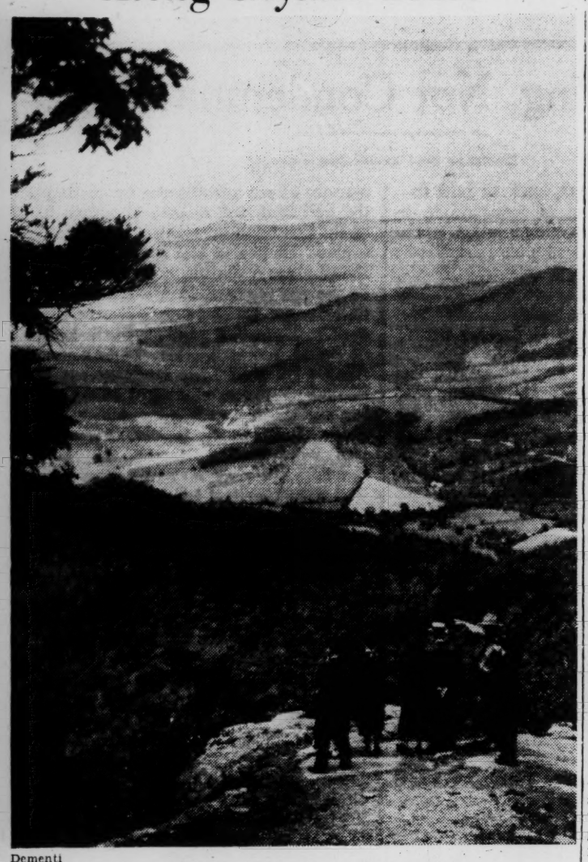
The Wells Historical Musum, at Southbridge, Mass., and the Old Village that Mr. Wells is assembling by the Quinnebaug River in nearby Sturoridge, will be the scene of the annual meeting of the Early American Industries Association on Sept. 21.

From ten in the morning, the forenoon will be given to viewing the 45-room museum's display of early furnishings, domestic utensils, tools of many trades and the like—many thousands in number. The annual meeting comes at 2 o'clock, after which the gathering will visit the seven buildings that now compose the Old Village group.

These include a house of 1737, a barn of the 1700s, a shoe shop built in Sturbridge in 1788, a grist mill, a saw mill and a machine shop, all but the last named equipped and the mills in operation. The barn houses a collection of farm and dairy implements, vehicles and other exhibits, and weaving, candle-making, basket-making and possibly other activities will be in progress there.

C. G. B.

Along Skyline Drive



Dementi

Shenandoah Valley From Jewel Hill

Travel party views rich and pleasant countryside of South under direction of National Park Service ranger.

Shenandoah National Park Soon to Be Blaze of Color

Tourabouts

By Leavitt F. Morris

By the Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Shenandoah National Park, one of Uncle Sam's most popular recreational areas, and the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia are getting ready for their annual autumn foliage festival. The trees in the Shenandoah are expected to take on their varied hues around the first of October, with the color continuing until the end of the month Travelers desiring to see the color display at its peak are advised to be in the Shenandoah and Blue Ridge region during Oct. 14 to 19

Since the opening of the Skyline Drive several years ago thousands of travelers perch themselves at strategic points along this mountaintop boulevard to view the forested hillsides with their varied colors, the mountains, and the valleys which dominate the area.

The Drive, broad, smooth and macadamized, runs the entire length of the park and now is about 100 miles long, beginning at Front Royal on the north and extending to Rockfish Gap near Waynesboro on the south.

Travelers who annually trek to the Shenandoah for a closer communion with this pageant of color have available to them a network of well-marked trails. On a hike or horseback ride through the generous sprinkling of autumnal hues, in the exhilarating atmosphere characteristic of the mountaintops at this time of year, the tourist can find complete solitude from a busy world. Facilities are available in the park for visitors desiring to stay a day or two longer, while a tent and trailer camping area are at the service of those seeking this type of accommodation.

Paraguay Calls

Paraguay, one of the smaller of the 10 South American republics, has taken steps to attract more tourists to that country through the establishment of a government-sponsored National Touring Council. This Tourist Council is authorized to "advertise the beauties of Paraguay, regulate touring propaganda, supervise hotel and transportation rates, and stimulate the construction of hotels."

Musical Treat

Puerto Rico will offer visitors a musical treat during the autumn season. Sponsored by Pro Arte, leading musical society of Puerto Rico, an operatic festival featuring stars of the New York Metropolitan Opera Company will be staged in the vast air-conditioned auditorium of the University of Puerto Rico at Rio Piedrad, a suburb of San Juan. The musical festival will get under way Sept. 26 and run for a full week, presenting on successive nights such favorites as "Tosca," "Rigoletto," "La Boheme," "La Traviata," "Il Trovatore," "Il Pagliacci" and "Cavalleria Rusticana," and "Madame Butterfly."

Quarterdeck Club

Twelve miles south of Miami in Biscayne Bay the new Miami Quarterdeck Club is nearing completion and will celebrate its informal opening Oct. 5. Erected on stout pilings at an estimated cost of $60,000, this unique construction is believed to be the only club of its kind in existence. Fishing and boating will be the chief recreations.

California Trip

More and more California-bound travelers are making the journey by way of New Orleans, now that air-conditioned trains make the trip through the Southwest cool and clean. A stopover in the Crescent City is always an enjoyable experience and a welcome break in the train trip. Through services from Chicago by way of New Orleans to Los Angeles enable travelers to stop off for a 14-hour visit, from morning to late evening. The trip then may be continued on westward in the same sleeping-car, which operates on the Creole to New Orleans and thence on the Southern Pacific to the Coast.

Autumn in Illinois

This year gives promise of being one of the most glorious of all in the brilliance of the coloring which the foliage will assume with the coming of autumn. The trees and shrubs have retained their leaves, and the rainy August which Illinois experienced has given plant growth a luxuriance that is exceptional at this time of year. Motorists who seek the beauties of nature can witness the annual autumn festival by touring the many scenic drives in the State. One of the most popular scenic routes follows U. S. Highway No. 6 from Joliet to Depue, and Illinois State Highway 29 from Depue to Peoria. These highways border the Illinois River, which, in the northern part of the State, cuts its way between the bordering hills, bluffs, and rocky cliffs.

Fete Celebrates 80th Anniversary Of the Santa Fe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATCHISON, Kan., Sept. 17—Officials of the Santa Fe Railway and Kansas joined with 25,000 visitors here today to celebrate the 80th anniversary of the founding of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway Company.

Included in a full day of parades, pageantry, band concerts, and speaking was the running of a special train over the historic route between Topeka and Atchison carrying the official party and a delegation from the Topeka Chamber of Commerce to the fete. Gov. Payne Ratner of Kansas and President Edward J. Engel of the Santa Fe joined in the tribute to one of the oldest and largest industrial enterprises of the Southwest.

Other highlights included unveiling a Santa Fe historical marker.

"Atchison is proud to sponsor this birthday party," declared Frank Todd, President of the Atchison Chamber of Commerce. "It is a just recognition to one of the real pioneers of the West. Atchison was a frontier town at the east end of the Santa Fe Trail when the Atchison and Topeka Railroad was organized here, Sept. 17, 1860.

"Kansas and the Southwest were known as the Great American Desert before Santa Fe rails brought settlers and civilization to the prairies. This great transportation system with fine modern equipment continues today to serve the vast agricultural and industrial empire that it pioneered in a wilderness. We are proud to pay tribute to its 80 years of achievement."

Communists in Illinois Denied Place on Ballot

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 17 (AP)—Representatives of the Communist Party, outspokenly incensed by failure yesterday for the second time to obtain a place on the National Election Ballot in Illinois, said they would make no further attempt to file petitions.

Previously, Secretary of State Edward J. Hughes had denied the Communists ballot recognition, ruling they were not a political party in Illinois because they did not poll 5 per cent of the total vote in the last general election.

Victory Odds Favor Britain, Knox Contends

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Sept. 17 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox gives England a better than even chance to defeat Germany. In fact, he says he feels "quite cheerful about it."

The Secretary, who arrived here by Navy plane yesterday from Honolulu where he inspected naval facilities and spent five days at sea with the fleet, told newsmen he believed the chance for a successful invasion of Britain was growing weaker every day.

"To invade Great Britain," he said, "Germany must destroy British air power, and it has by no means done that. Germany's 3 to 1 air advantage has dwindled because, as the offensive nation, it has lost more planes.

"Germany's losses usually are total—plane and pilots. Many English pilots, when their ship is disabled, can land on English soil and return to fight again.

"I believe England now has better than a '50-50' chance to win out, and I feel quite cheerful about it."

Colonel Knox said about 100 units of the fleet will return to the Pacific Coast from Hawaii, crossing in three contingents, the first of which left the islands yesterday carrying Admiral James O. Richardson, Fleet Commander-in-Chief.

Each contingent of some 30 vessels will remain at the mainland two weeks for checkup. The second group will leave Hawaii after the first returns, and the third will depart for the Pacific Coast upon the arrival of the second contingent.

The Secretary said the recent fleet maneuvers off Hawaii demonstrated that the fleet "is the best fleet in the world." He described the vessels as in "excellent condition" and the Navy's air arm as "very capable."

Atlantic sea bases leased from England will be readied for use rapidly under a $25,000,000 appropriation, Colonel Knox said, adding that airfields would be constructed on the islands and submarine, destroyer and cruiser bases established.

Colonel Knox planned to leave this noon (P. S. T.) for San Pedro and depart for Chicago early tomorrow.

Lily Bulbs Arrive, Industry Expands Rapidly in West

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Arrival here of the season's first lily bulbs from Japan—85 cases of them—finds bulb fanciers and wholesalers viewing with considerable satisfaction the rapid growth of this industry on the Pacific Coast in recent years, and its ability to offset most of the shortages that may result from disruption of world trade.

While the Pacific Northwest is now one of the most important tulip-growing sections in the nation, southern California has been developing its bulb industry with freesias, amaryllis and other types more suitable to the warmer climate of the Southland.

Typical of the rapid growth of the bulb industry are the huge freesia gardens at Camarillo, where hundreds of thousands of the new hybridized freesias in a variety of colors have been raised.

Also coming into its own as a result of shifts in the trade in world markets will be a native Californian, the calochortus, more familiarly known as the Mariposa lily, which is being cultivated on an increasing scale by large growers.

Arizona Frowning On Legal Gambling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—There is no chance for adoption of the proposal for legalized gambling, which is to be on the ballot at the Arizona general election in November, according to a trend of public sentiment which has made proponents of the measure drop plans for a campaign. They are reported to be having difficulty raising funds.

Practically every poll of voters shows a great preponderance on the "no" side. So far as can be learned, no newspaper has declared for gambling and a good many have declared against it.

A strong resolution of opposition was adopted by the governing board of the Arizona Congress of Parents and Teachers: "The members of this board . . . feel that no more harmful and character-destroying influence could exist than open gambling and the conditions which invariably accompany it. The example of the State as a partner in such a business would greatly lessen respect for all law and order and thereby weaken our governmental structure."

British Flying Boat Reaches New York

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (AP)—The camouflaged British flying boat Clare arrived last night on her fourth trip from England, carrying a five-man crew and a passenger, Reginald B. Mansell, a member of the British Purchasing Commission.

Officers said the Clare had "seven or eight hours of rain" at the beginning of the crossing from Ireland and encountered fog nearing Newfoundland.

Using Fall Annuals for Houseplants

It always seems too bad that annuals must be cut down by the frost. Many of them are at the height of their bloom; a riot of color, growing rampantly and a little out of control to be sure, but lovely in their buxom scramblings over the whole place. Then one morning we awake to find most of them wilted and the blossoms gone. Autumn is here!

Some of these annuals can be brought into the house. They make cheery house plants for several additional weeks or a month, a few of them even lasting all winter. So you don't have to feel that the coming of the cold season ends all the bloom of your summer garden.

Snapdragons, which are easy to grow, seem to be in their prime in September. Just as the frost arrives, the buds seem loveliest. Dig up some of the smaller, bushier plants and bring them indoors. The buds that are there will open and be just as beautiful as if they were in the garden. Be sure to get most of the roots, and water well both before and after lifting. If the plant seems to die down, pinch off a few of the smaller side buds and branches and let the largest buds come to bloom. Snapdragons should stay pretty and green for a month or more. After that time, when the heat is on continually and house atmospheres grow dry, the plants are apt to harbor insects and have to be thrown away. However, if your house is humidified your snapdragons might last well into the winter.

Ageratum Thrives Indoors

Ageratum, which is used outdoors extensively for edging, makes an excellent plant to bring inside, and one of those most likely to thrive. Cut off any flowers already in bloom, especially if you think you have injured some of the roots in transplanting. New buds will quickly come to maturity and the plant will bloom for a month or more. Then it might seem to die down, but a good cutting back at this time will make it come up more thriftily than ever and it will continue to bloom for you until spring.

Dwarf sweet alyssum makes a fragrant house plant for a few weeks. The regular type is usually too "leggy," but the dwarf variety is compact and bushy. Both kinds are extremely hardy and will live through several light frosts, but pot them before the cold is too severe or the leaves will have turned brownish and not look so well.

Some gardeners have had luck in potting the low-growing, bushy types of lobelia. Some of these have small blue flowers, others white flowers, and some have blue blossoms with white throats. They will make dainty house plants for you if they have not worn themselves out with summer bloom; that is, if they were not purchased from the nursery and set out in May or June.

A clump of chives can be brought indoors, of course, and it will stay green all winter, making a rather pretty house plant as well as being accessible for kitchen use. Mint can also be brought in for practical purposes. Dig a little new sprout and keep it pinched back. Thyme does not do so well, but it will live inside if kept well watered, and be usable for flavoring meats. Parsley also makes a good kitchen houseplant, but must be kept in the sun and occasionally be washed all over to keep the bugs away.

Good Drainage Required

Oxalis is a dainty little rock garden plant which can easily be potted for the house. In fact, I've grown the red-leaved variety, with tiny yellow blossoms, from seed indoors. It flourished for years and kept reseeding itself. Both flowers and leaves of oxalis close at night, and the seed pods remind you of miniature string beans that pop open when they are ripe and spray their contents everywhere.

These garden plants, like regular house plants, require good drainage and frequent watering to be at their best. Put a few pieces of broken crockery at the bottom of the spot, then a sprinkling of sandy loam, then some peat moss. Set the plant in and surround with peat moss (or peat) to within a half inch or inch from the top, depending on the size of the flower pot.

You can experiment with digging up many kinds of annuals for indoor biossoming. Chrysanthemums, petunias, and nasturtiums have all been successfully managed indoors. Most annuals, however, are apt to get aphids before they have been long away from their natural humid atmosphere, and they need so much sun that they are not worth bothering with. But it is always fun to try them, even if they don't last all winter. They will at least give you several additional weeks of fall bloom.

E. S. P.

A Tuesday feature

Pledge to Enter the Service To Be Sought From CAA Pilots

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

New candidates for the Civil Aeronautics Administration's Pilot Training Program will be asked to pledge themselves to enter the military air services, if qualified, Col. Donald H. Connolly, CAA Administrator, has announced. With this provision comes the end of the first period of civil development in aviation when the CAA provided ground and flight training without any "strings," to air-minded individuals in order to create enthusiasm for piloting.

The pledge now required is not intended to set the time or circumstances for entering the military service, Colonel Connolly said, but rather to let the Government know that the recipient of flight training intends to use it in national defense if required. Thus the CAA has answered the charge of critics of civil flight training that the civil program has been a "boondoggle." With this new order the CAA has in effect, created a "civil air reserve," the organization of which has been urged by aeronautical experts as a necessary adjunct to the Army Air Corps. In a survey of the pilot training activities of the Federal government, the National Aeronautic Association urged this week that the civil pilot training go beyond the mere "wetting the feet" process of the preliminary flight courses and accelerate the secondary or advanced courses which are designed to meet the flying personnel needs of the Army, Navy and Marine air services. The secondary course provides entrants a cumulative total of 200 hours of ground school and 80 hours of flight training, including the piloting of trainer planes which the military use in their introductory pilot training.

Among the bottlenecks in the secondary pilot training course is the lack of instructors and suitable planes, the NAA survey said. As more planes become available, the CAA plans to step up its secondary program, the NAA said. Since the standards of the secondary training courses of the CAA parallels the standards of the primary courses of the military services, the rapid progress of this form of training will assure an adequate number of trained pilots to provide the nation's militray air needs, the NAA said.

According to the NAA report there are 5,343 pilots today in active service in the Army Air Corps and 2,314 under instruction. In the Navy, 2,958 are in active service, including 335 Marines! 383 are under training at Naval Reserve bases; and 1,176 are under training at Pensacola, Fla.

Obviously the total of 12,374, the NAA said, is far short of the number required to fly the planes authorized by the new defense programs and to build the necessary reserve beyond the actual number of planes. The Second Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Bill, which passed the Senate two weeks ago, called for 19,000 more airplanes.

In the civilian field, there are 1,242 air line pilots licensed by the CAA, the NAA report said. These are all These are all experienced fliers of 1,200 hours of flight or more. But these pilots will not be drafted into military serivce, the NAA said, because the air lines have an important function to perform in wartime. Essential traffic would be disrupted if air line pilots were called up, the report said.

Also licensed by the CAA are 7,326 commerical pilots of 200 hours flight or over. Many of these could become military pilots with a few weeks of training, the report said. A large number of these pilots are over age. There are also 876 pilots with "limited commercial" tickets with 60 hours or more flight time who could be trained in several months for military service, the NAA said.

Private pilots licensed by the CAA total 22,153. These fliers have generally only 35 hours time. Many of these pilots have flown thousands of miles and could quickly become good military fliers, the NAA said. With the exception of air line pilots, therefore, this gives a total of approximately 40,000 pilots available in the military and civilian categories.

This leaves a large field for additional training of properly qualified young men, the NAA said. The CAA pilot program has reached the point, it said, where it may be expected to furnish the military services with pilots able to maneuver their planes alone and ready to learn formation flying, the next step for a military aviator.

With the starting of the next CAA primary training courses in October, an additional 17,000 students will be trained in the preliminary course and 3,000 in the advanced course.

Another group, with probably a larger number in the advanced course, will be trained between next February and June when the current appropriation expires, the NAA said.

Feathers Warm, Too

KINSTON, N. C. (AP)—When O. P. Johnson, Duplin County Superintendent of Education, went out to the hen house for some eggs he was surprised to find a pet hen setting.

Lifting his pet he found three small kittens.

The hen resented being disturbed and Mr. Johnson said he guessed he'd leave it with the adopted family.

Miami 'Captains' Sought for Navy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Captains of Miami's famous charter boat fleet, several hundred strong, are being urged to apply for commissions as United States Naval Reserve officers, so they may be assigned to command small patrol boats, or even "mosquito" torpedo craft, in the event of national emergency.

Establishment of a fleet of small, swift torpedo boats here is under consideration by the United States Navy Department, it has been learned. The charter captain with their intimate knowledge of Florida and Bahaman waters and familiarity with small craft, would form a valuable group of officers for patrolling. There is hardly anyone who has ever visited Miami who is not familiar with the famous "fleet" that daily sails forth to the Gulf Stream and neighboring islands, returning at sunset, like a great marine parade, bringing in the triumphant deep-sea fishermen and tourists.

The Navy especially wants men under 27, but all experienced boatmen here are being urged to file applications. The plan to commission the small boat operators was declared to be identical with the long-practiced policy of making reserve officers of air transport and merchant marine experts.

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The Home Forum

Apricots at Beit Jala

DURING THESE LAST winter rains, my Arab landlord brought a friend to visit me. While I was entertaining them suitably, the friend, who is a native of Beit Jala village, suggested that I should visit his family. I answered cordially that I would visit him when the *mishmish* were ripe, and never gave the matter another thought.

Now *mishmish* are the small pink and white apricots for which Beit Jala is famous, and I had long wished to gather them myself from the trees; so I was delighted when, in the heat of June, I received an invitation from the Mattar family to come and enjoy the *mishmish* on the following Sunday. Other English friends were invited, so we decided to share a car and run over from Jerusalem after lunch.

Beit Jala, said to be the Ephratah of the Bible, spreads over a wooded ridge some five miles out of Jerusalem on the road to Bethlehem. The earth on the lower slopes is reddish and fertile. From here come piled baskets of grapes and apricots, figs, apples, cherries, and plums to the Jerusalem market. So the inhabitants, who are an intelligent, industrious lot, are well-to-do, at least according to Palestine standards.

* * *

Our car raced up the steep village street, and then turned suddenly sideways into the valley down a narrow, stony track that was as perilous as it was typical. The last part of the way we had to walk. The sharpness of the stones under foot, and the heat and glare, made one wonder secretly whether it was worth while; but the kindliness of the welcome we received at the door of this Arab home soon dispelled all doubts. We were ushered into a large upper room, where comfortable seats lined the walls, and the members of the family gradually introduced themselves. There appeared to be four generations of them, but none impressed us more than Jacoub, the great-grandfather. He had remained true to the traditional dress of his fathers, and his fine brown face looked out from beneath a golden and crimson turban. He has never ceased to work daily among his fruit trees, almost all of which he planted himself; and he declares that not work, but idleness alone, disturbs him.

* * *

Mishmish have been scarce this year; but heaped trays of the rosy fruit were carried round as we sat and talked, some in Arabic, some in English. I ventured to ask old Jacoub for advice on the planting of fig trees; but he seemed to be far more interested in grafting, and explained both processes at great length. Other friends of the family continued to arrive, and soon we had all moved out into the orchard and were picking the fruit at our own sweet will. Besides *mishmish* there were black mulberries, which I thought more delicious still. Seeing that I was enjoying them, an aunt of the family declared that she would climb the tree the following day and bring me a dish of mulberries to Jerusalem. And so she did. A jolly woman, with black sparkling eyes, and warm dark coloring, she had remained true, as her father, to the becoming dress of the village; whereas her sister, the portly headmistress of the Government school, looked infinitely less well in European blouse and skirt.

* * *

The young men of the family spoke the best English. By their looks, they might well have been Italians, slim, dark and courteous. As they took us over the family estate, they showed us everything with evident pride. They were joined by their grandfather, who showed us with great satisfaction a piece of land which he had bought a few days before, after wishing for years to possess it. This was a three-cornered piece, not large; but it rounded off the estate and contained, moreover, two immense olive trees of the kind known locally as "Romans," because the Romans are said to have planted them. From the central roots of one of these gnarled giants, Jacoub had already removed about a ton of olive wood, so that the winter rains might form a pool there and increase the yield of olives. He and his family had pulled down the old wall of partition, to use an apt scriptural phrase, and had built a massive wall of the local limestone to contain the new piece. It seemed wonderful how much they had accomplished in less than a week, but their hearts were evidently in the work.

* * *

When we had eaten as many of the apricots as were good for us, we were taken to recline on cushions and mattresses beneath a spreading fig tree. Here Jacoub gave me a demonstration of grafting, cutting a fig branch about as thick as his thumb for the purpose. He then made a slit in the bark in the shape of a capital I, about two inches long. With horny nails he lifted the side pieces and inserted a tiny living shoot, with leaf stem attached. Delicately he put the side pieces back and bound all into place with a cotton rag. This rag must be kept damp, and in seven or eight days the new shoot will be drawing the sap from its foster parent. I was not the only one to appreciate this demonstration of the old man's skill. He seemed to be one of the patriarchs, imparting the primeval knowledge that had been handed down for so many generations from father to son; and we all sat round enthralled.

At last it was time to take leave of our kind hosts, and, after many protestations of amity, we returned to the waiting car. It was like getting into an oven. Selim, one of the grandsons, looked in at the window, and declared with customary politeness: "If, in entertaining you, we have forgotten anything, we beg you of your kindness to forgive us."

They had certainly forgotten nothing.

CLARISSA JANIE GRAVES

Bells of the Pagoda

STANDING BACK from the bank of the river stretch the vast quarters of the King, invested in silence. With their denuded courts they form, as it were, a kind of glade in the midst of this country, by the side of this town so overgrown with trees; and the roads of reddish earth which surround them are pitted with large imprints from the daily promenade of the elephants.

This morning at half-past six o'clock, wandering alone in the early sunshine, I enter the gate of one of the courtyards of the palace—a courtyard of considerable extent, paved in white. In the middle, isolated in the bare emptiness, is a slim pagoda of white and gold, the roof of which bristles with golden spikes, and isolated also at either side of this little solitude two high bell-turrets of gold, extraordinarily pointed, which are supported on a kind of rock-work, decked with orchids and a diversity of rare blooms. I perceive no sign of living thing. But the silence here is of a peculiar kind; a sound as of rustling mingles with it in an undertone without disturbing it—a vague, aerial music which at first escapes definition; it is the concert of the little silver bells suspended at each point of the bell-turrets and of the roofs; the least breath of air that passes makes them tinkle softly.

The pagoda, which is quite new, is resplendent in the whiteness of its marble and its glistening golds. Its windows are decorated with copings of gold, which, against the white background of the wall, stand out like pieces of fine jewellery.—From "Siam," by PIERRE LOTI.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A WOMAN OF CAUCHOISE IN NATIVE DRESS: *From a Hand-Colored Engraving*

THE CHARING CROSS ROAD in London would be a dull place to linger, were it not for the bookshops which stand shoulder to shoulder along the length of its main block. Each of the bookshops seems to have its own distinctive flavor, and some of the second-hand shops, in addition to books, sell old prints and maps.

Many of these prints are very attractive, although they may not possess any particular value. Some old French prints, executed rather more than a century ago, were printed from engraved copper plates and hand colored. The prints were issued in sets, between the years 1815 and 1820, and show types of costume worn at that period in various districts in Normandy.

A distinctive feature of French native costumes were the elaborate headdresses worn by the women. Each province, too, had some marked characteristic—such as the embroidered stockings of Brittany.

This picture shows a woman of Cauchoise (a district of Rouen) returning from market. She wears a high, black pointed hat with a veil of lace falling from the peak. The scarlet overdress is bunched up round the waist to show a blue and white striped petticoat. A fine striped kerchief is neatly folded about her shoulders and tucked into the bodice. The stockings are scarlet, and the tan-colored saddle seat is adorned with scarlet buttons.

Unfortunately, during the passage of time, many of the prints have become mildewed or damaged, owing to careless handling. Nevertheless, they remain interesting records of a bygone period. The engraving is good and the hand coloring is tastefully applied.

Folk Festival in Virginia

THE RICH FORESTS and richer mines: the mountain pastures deep with blue grass where cattle and sheep are grazing—Nature, which has lavished her abundance on all Virginia, pours a special vigour and fecundity upon the Southwest.

It is interesting to note in this region another creative force is also stirring.

Upon White Top Mountain, whose broad, cleared elevation is—except for Mount Rogers—the highest in the state, there is held every year a festival of unique importance, both for those who participate in it and those who come, more of them annually from greater distances, to study it.

The participants are the folk of Virginia who, with their fiddles and banjos and guitars, with their heads full of old ballads and their feet tapping with jig rhythms, dance and play and sing for two long days, while ballad collectors and musicologists and folk-lore students, not only from the South but from the North and West, listen and take notes, sit on committees, award prizes, and even play on their own fiddles and join in a square dance. A large permanent pavilion serves as a stage; an awning shelters the backless, weather-greyed benches, and around the trucks and the booths selling melons and soft drinks, sandwiches and hot-dogs are packed hundreds of tourist automobiles.

When Mrs. Annabel Morris Buchanan initiated this festival in 1931, the general public had to be wooed and the respect of students had to be won. But the Southwest folk needed no cajoling. . . .

Up to White Top they come—fiddles under their arms, guitars and banjos, and even an occasional dulcimer slung over their shoulders. They come in jaloppies and they come in trucks and they come on foot, with a box of luncheon in one hand and a stout stick to help them climb in the other. They register their names as contestants, take their turn in the preliminary trials, are entered or eliminated as final contestants and, when they are not busy with these activities, they gather in groups under the trees and play to one another—indefatigably, zestfully, proudfully—and perhaps these groups are liveliest of all.

The majority are men. . . . To be sure, thin girls and broad-beamed matrons mount the platform from time to time and sometimes a child, grasping a fiddle which, despite its diminutive size, seems too big for his tiny stature, makes an appearance. But it is chiefly white-haired or middle-aged men with their sea chanties or long recitals of true love, faithful love, false love, adventurous love; with their well-worn stringed instruments and with feet of surprising agility who vie with the lads. There are solo performers and bands—usually of a violin, two banjos and guitars. Whether they are individuals or groups, they fling themselves into song and dance. They are sure to receive plenty of co-operation from an audience which claps its hands, taps its feet, and joins with an occasional hearty shout in recognition of a familiar air or in encouragement of one that is new to them.

The musicologists, the teachers, the directors of music in public and private schools, the scholars who are absorbedly taking notes, the composers who are pouncing upon new—or old—musical themes, are no whit less enthusiastic. For here, they say, is the most varied and valuable source material of native music in America.—From "Virginia, The New Dominion," by AGNES ROTHERY. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Wherein Two Sail the Atlantic

SANTA CRUZ DE TENERIFFE was our final port before setting out on the three-thousand-mile passage across the Atlantic to the West Indies. . . .

We soon settled down into the routine of the life and began to enjoy ourselves enormously. If we had not been the best of friends, and tried shipmates, we might well have been unhappy. For such a voyage can either be the happiest existence on earth, or it can be utter misery. But Geoff and I knew each other's small failings and were tolerant of them. We kept our tempers even and were both eager to do our share of the work. There being only the two of us, we did not see too much of each other. For, while one was steering, the other was resting, cooking or navigating.

After a week it seemed as if we had never been doing anything else but sail our ship under a blue sky, over an even bluer sea. That other world we had known, with its stale city air and its endless pavements, faded into the dim distance of things that no longer mattered. All that concerned us was our ship, our sails, our meals and our daily observations of the sun.

We remembered the lyrical account of Columbus' voyage in these same kindly latitudes: "On that day," says his chronicler, "and ever afterwards, they met with very temperate breezes, so that there was great pleasure in enjoying the mornings, nothing being wanted but the song of nightingales. The weather was like spring in Andalusia." And then later: "The air was very soft, like the April at Seville; it was a pleasure to be there, so balmy were the breezes." The grand old navigator was right.

So many people, commenting on our voyage, have exclaimed: "A month at sea in such a little boat. But how monotonous! . . ."

Could they make such a voyage . . . they would learn that, for a while, money would have no significance to them; on a small boat in the middle of the ocean a dollar bill is of less worth than a cup of water, and a bank balance has less importance than a barometer reading. Had it not been for the fascination of the unknown islands ahead of us, I am sure Geoff and I would have been quite content to sail on and on indefinitely, until waning supplies of food and water forced us to head for land.—DENNIS PULESTON, in "Blue Water Vagabond." (London: Peter Davies. New York: Doubleday Doran.)

Healing, Not Condemnation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN TURBULENT TIMES, such as now involve a large portion of mankind in a thralldom of fear and condemnation, one's thought should be poised with reason and right judgment. Reason, scientifically directed away from the outward appearance of evil, leads toward a better understanding of situations, helps to destroy error, and sustains sound judgment.

If one is a student of Christian Science he turns to the Bible and to "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, in order to arrive at sound conclusions. Much depends upon the right working out of the present-day affairs of men and nations: and this is primarily an individual problem. Right thinking and praying are incumbent upon all who would help mankind. Christ Jesus said (John 3:17), "God sent not his Son into the world to condemn the world; but that the world through him might be saved." Comparing this statement with the history of Christianity, one finds that the followers of Christ have not demonstrated its true meaning in their respective generations. Instead of lifting the burden of sin and condemnation from human lives by destroying evil, as being no part of man, their false sense of salvation has attached sin to persons, thus causing them to fail to see its unreality, its nothingness, or to heal and save mankind.

In Science and Health (p. 593), Mrs. Eddy defines "salvation" as "Life, Truth, and Love understood and demonstrated as supreme over all; sin, sickness, and death destroyed." This definition reveals the divine Principle and rule of demonstration, applicable to all ages and peoples. By understanding and applying the Science of being, as did Jesus, one learns not to condemn persons, but to condemn—destroy—sin, sickness, and every error of belief that would interfere with true happiness and well-being. The healing and saving of mankind can no more be attained today through the condemnation of persons, or groups of persons, than they could when the great Teacher of Galilee said to the people of his time (Luke 6:37), "Judge not, and ye shall not be judged: condemn not, and ye shall not be condemned: forgive, and ye shall be forgiven."

The Master, Christ Jesus, healed all manner of sin and disease by casting out the evil that had seemed to attach itself to the person, destroying it as unreal and untrue. He healed and saved the sick and the sinning; revealing man in God's image, he showed the method of salvation. Christian Science enables one to see the perfect man, made in God's image, in the likeness of Spirit, not of matter. In Science and Health (p. 259) Mrs. Eddy writes, "The Christlike understanding of scientific being and divine healing includes a perfect Principle and idea,—perfect God and perfect man,—as the basis of thought and demonstration." The absoluteness of "perfect Principle and idea" leaves no place for personal condemnation, and, when this truth is applied with "Christlike understanding," sin and disease vanish.

A notable example of how Jesus applied his "understanding of scientific being and divine healing," saving rather than condemning, was given on the occasion when he was confronted with the case of the epileptic boy whom his disciples had failed to heal. Although he deplored the "faithless generation," he condemned neither man, woman, nor child. After asking the father a few questions, Jesus rebuked the particular belief that had victimized the boy, and destroyed it, thus bringing about the complete healing of the boy. Taking him by the hand, Jesus lifted him up; and he arose unfettered, uncondemned, free.

As with grave apprehension we look upon the world arena of embattled nations, threatening to sweep away all that is held dear to human happiness, our thought should be one of healing, uplifting, and saving. And it were well to remember Mrs. Eddy's admonition in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 249): "You may condemn evil in the abstract, without harming any one or your own moral sense, but condemn persons seldom, if ever. Improve every opportunity to correct sin through your own perfectness."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Guérir, non condamner

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

DANS CES TEMPS troublés, où une grande partie de l'humanité est victime de la peur ou de la réprobation, il faut que notre pensée s'appuie sur la raison — sur un jugement équitable. La raison, lorsqu'elle se détourne scientifiquement des apparences du mal, nous amène à comprendre toute situation, nous aide à détruire l'erreur et nous rend capables de porter des jugements sains.

Celui qui étudie la Science Chrétienne a recours à la Bible et à *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, par Mary Baker Eddy, lorsqu'il veut aboutir à de sages conclusions. De la juste solution des problèmes actuels dépend en grande partie l'avenir immédiat des hommes et des nations — et c'est là avant tout un problème individuel. Il incombe à ceux qui veulent aider l'humanité de penser et de prier selon la justice. Le Christ Jésus s'exprima ainsi (Jean 3:17): "Dieu n'a point envoyé son Fils dans le monde pour juger le monde, mais afin que le monde soit sauvé par lui." Si l'on confronte ensemble l'histoire des chrétiens et cette déclaration, on s'aperçoit qu'au cours des âges ils n'ont pas su prouver sa portée véritable. Au lieu de décharger l'humanité du fardeau du péché et de la condamnation en sachant que le mal ne fait pas partie de l'homme, ils ont accepté un faux sens du salut, imputant le péché aux personnes, ce qui les empêche d'en voir l'irréalité, le néant, et, par conséquent, les empêche aussi de guérir et de sauver l'humanité.

Dans *Science et Santé* (p. 593), Mrs. Eddy définit le "salut" comme suit: "La Vie, la Vérité et l'Amour compris et démontrés comme ayant la suprématie sur toutes choses; destruction du péché, de la maladie et de la mort." Cette définition révèle le Principe divin et la règle de la démonstration, de tout temps applicable à tous. Lorsqu'on comprend et qu'on applique la Science de l'être, ainsi que le fit Jésus, on apprend à ne plus condamner les personnes, mais à condamner — à détruire — le péché, la maladie et toute autre forme de croyance susceptible de troubler le bonheur et le bien-être véritables. Il est tout aussi impossible aujourd'hui de guérir et de sauver l'humanité en condamnant les personnes ou certains groupes de personnes, qu'à l'époque où le grand Maître galiléen dit à ceux qui l'entouraient (Luc 6:37): "Ne jugez point, et vous ne serez pas jugés; ne condamnez point, et vous ne serez pas condamnés; pardonnez, et on vous pardonnera."

Le Maître, le Christ Jésus, guérissait toute espèce de péché et de maladie en chassant le mal qui semblait s'être emparé d'une personne; il le détruisait en le tenant pour irréel et mensonger. Il guérissait et sauvait les infirmes et les pécheurs. En révélant l'homme qui est l'image de Dieu, il fit connaître la méthode du salut. La Science Chrétienne nous apprend à voir l'homme parfait, créé à l'image de Dieu, à la ressemblance de l'Esprit, non de la matière. Dans *Science et Santé* (p. 259), Mrs. Eddy écrit: "La compréhension-Christ de l'être scientifique et de la guérison divine renferme un Principe parfait et une idée parfaite, — Dieu parfait et l'homme parfait, — comme base de la pensée et de la démonstration." L'intégralité absolue du Principe parfait et de l'idée parfaite ne laisse aucune place à la condamnation personnelle; aussi le péché et la maladie s'évanouissent-ils dès que cette vérité est appliquée avec "la compréhension-Christ."

Un exemple remarquable de la manière dont Jésus appliquait sa compréhension "de l'être scientifique et de la guérison divine," en sauvant plutôt qu'en condamnant, est celui de l'enfant épileptique que ses disciples n'avaient pu guérir. Il déplora, il est vrai, l'attitude d'une "race incrédule," mais il ne condamna ni un homme, ni une femme, ni un enfant. Après avoir interrogé le père il réprouva nettement la croyance dont cet enfant était victime, ce qui la détruisit et eut pour résultat la guérison complète du jeune garçon. Jésus, le prenant par la main, le releva, et il se tint debout, affranchi des croyances condamnatoires et de la maladie.

A cette heure où, non sans inquiétude, l'on voit les nations lutter dans l'arène mondiale et menacer de destruction tout ce que l'humanité a de plus cher, il nous faut entretenir des pensées de guérison, d'inspiration et de salut. Il est bon de nous souvenir de cet avertissement que donna Mrs. Eddy dans *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany* (p. 249): "Vous pouvez condamner le mal en tant qu'abstraction sans nuire à qui que ce soit ou à votre propre sens moral; mais ne condamnez les personnes que rarement, ou jamais. Saisissez toute occasion de corriger le péché en donnant l'exemple de la perfection."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Exit Summer

Where are the glad, swift feet on which you came?
Your lightsome scents and music, where are they?
Your blossom-tinted face has turned to flame,
And yellow is the silver moon of May.

Go quickly now—your promise was too fair.
We have no pleasure in what might have been.
No luster lingers in your tangled hair;
Your cold white sister waits; let her come in.

SILENCE BUCK BELLOWS

Minor Poet

He lived his lines of poetry each day,
Nor held a pen within his calloused hands
More than to sign his name laboriously
To legal documents and letters which
His wife and older children wrote for him.
He lived his poems wordlessly and left
No golden rhyme, no treasury of thought
For those who followed after. But he plowed
A straight, clean furrow, and his footsteps led
Toward far horizon. Every brink of hill
Bore clear imprint of his wayfaring soul.
He often paused a moment to imbibe
The nectar of the beauty he could not
Express in rhythm. All his days were one
Long, unrecorded poem of earth and sun.

B. B. COOPER

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AND
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1940

Utilities' Voting Power Faces Federal Probe

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission has ordered hearings to determine whether the Northern New England Company and the New England Public Service Company, both utility holding companies with offices in Augusta, Maine, should be required to simplify their corporate structures.

The order, issued under the so-called "death sentence' provision of the 1935 Public Utility Holding Company Act, set hearings to begin here Oct. 14.

In both cases, the Commission said, a report of its utilities division alleged "unfair and inequitable distribution of voting power" among the stockholders.

In the case of the Northern New England Company, which was said to control the other firm, Commission investigators said it apparently fulfilled "no useful economic function" and apparently was operated primarily as a method of controlling the New England Public Service Company.

The report alleged that while the common stock of the New England Public Service Company represented 11.64 per cent of the company's capitalization, it exercised 74.33 per cent of the voting power, and the capital structure of the company was "unnecessarily complicated" by the existence of three different kinds of preferred stock.

New England Public Service Company, the Commission said in a statement, owns substantially all the common stock of Central Maine Power Company, Cumberland County Power and Light Company, Public Service Company of New Hampshire, Twin State Gas and Electric Company and Central Vermont Public Service Corporation.

This was the fourth Commission order under the corporate simplification provisions of the 1935 Act. Most of the similar actions under the law have involved geographic integration rather than corporate simplification.

[In Montpelier, Vt., the Securities and Exchange Commission today was holding the fifth session of hearings on servicing arrangements between the New England Power Service Company and two of its client companies, the Green Mountain Power Corporation, and the Bellows Falls Hydro-Electric Corporation. The hearings are being made at the request of the Vermont Public Service Commission, which has no interstate authority.]

Young Sailors to Compete In Model Yacht Regatta

Hardy sailors who never go to sea will display their skill "before the mast" when the final model sailboat regatta of the season is held on the Charles River Lagoon next Saturday morning.

The regatta will bring out an enthusiastic group of young boat builders and sailors—boys and girls under 21 years—who are busy these days overhauling their boats and trying them out on trial courses in neighborhood ponds and pools.

All young skippers owning diminutive boats, whether they have made them or not, are invited by Community Recreaiton Service, which is sponsoring the regatta, to enter their craft in any of the following four events: Solid or hollow boats 18 inches or under; solid or hollow boats 24 inches or under; hollow boats 30 inches or under; and hollow boats 36 inches or under.

At the close of the races awards for the day's events will be made, then final awards for the season will be given.

Cups will go to young sailors who have accumulated the greatest number of points in each class throughout the series, and medals to the runners-up.

The first model yacht regatta was held on June 22, the second on July 20, and the third advertised for Aug. 17 had to be postponed because engineers were filling in the Lagoon, reducing water to the depth of only four feet, making it safe for young sailors in the summer and for skaters in the winter.

Saturday's regatta is expected to attract a host of visiting Legionnaires to Boston's beauty spot, the Storrow Embankment along the Charles River.

The Advisory Committee of the Junior Model Yacht Association, organized by Community Recreation Service to encourage the building and sailing of small craft, includes the names of famous yachtsmen as well as many civic leaders, notably: Charles Francis Adams, Charles Farley, Fred L. Pigeon, Allan Forbes, Gummar Munnick, Alf Munnick, George C. Grooner, Mrs. Eva Whiting White, Edward C. Emerson, and Prof. George Owen.

English Insurance Concern's License Appeal Under Study

Three judges sat today to hear arguments in the case of the appeal by the Pearl Assurance Company of London, England, from the decision of State Insurance Commissioner Charles F. J. Harrington, who refused to renew the company's license because the resident manager, Oscar H. Carlsson of New Jersey is a British subject.

The judges were Felix Frankfurter of the United States Supreme Court; Calvert Magruder of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and Francis J. W. Ford of the Federal District Court.

Basil O'Connor of New York, counsel for the company, declared Mr. Harrington's discrimination against an alien was a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, and that it also was contrary to the treaties of 1794 and 1815 between the United States and Great Britain, protecting their citizens' rights to do business in each other's country.

Counsel also said the Massachusetts statute extended beyond its authority and the Commissioner's ruling was an arbitrary one.

Edward O. Proctor, Assistant Attorney General, told the court that the Massachusetts statute was passed in 1921 to protect policy holders of foreign insurance companies by making them place in the hands of trustees who are American citizens, sufficient funds to cover financial disputes or losses.

Massachusetts, he said, has gone a step further by demanding that the manager of a foreign company who has control over a certain amount of free funds of the company should also be an American citizen.

The court took the case under advisement.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, with occasional sunshine this afternoon; generally fair with occasional cloudiness tonight and Wednesday; lowest temperature tonight in the middle or lower 50's; moderate westerly winds, diminishing.

Maine: Mostly cloudy tonight and Wednesday, light rain in northeast portion tonight; little change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy tonight; Wednesday fair; no change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight and Wednesday; no change in temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and continued cool tonight and Wednesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh westerly winds in the south portion and fresh to strong westerly winds over north portion diminishing late this afternoon; broken clouds tonight; Wednesday fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	62	64	New York	60	73
Chicago	54	69	Norfolk	61	76
Denver	54	82	Philadelphia	58	72
Kansas City	68	80	St Louis	64	76
Miami	77	83	San Francisco	62	76
Minneapolis	62	77	Washington	58	76
New Orleans	71	88			

A—7:30 a. m., Sept. 17.
B—Maximum, Sept. 16.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 12:49 a. m.; height, 9.6 feet. Light all vehicles by 7:21 p. m., tonight.

U. S. S. Lansdale Commissioned At Boston Navy Yard

In a double ceremony at the Boston Navy Yard this afternoon, another destroyer was added to the rapidly growing fleet of the United States Navy, when the new Lansdale was both named and commissioned.

Mrs. Philip Van Horne Lansdale of San Francisco, widow of the Naval Lieutenant for whom the vessel is named, was sponsor. As the "launching" ceremony was in progress, the Lansdale was floated free of drydock No. 1, after which the sponsor's group, and Navy officials boarded the craft for the formal commissioning.

Orders placing the craft in commission under command of Lieut. Commander John Connor, U. S. N., were read, while officers and crew stood at attention on the aft deck. The colors were broken out, pennants raised, the watch set, and the Lansdale became an active unit in the Navy.

Seventeenth destroyer to be commissioned at the yard since 1933, the new craft honors the memory of Lieutenant Lansdale, a native of Washington, D. C., lost in action while commanding a detachment from the cruiser Philadelphia, at the Samoan Islands in April, 1899.

Connecticut Gains, Vermont Loses in Census

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (AP)—The Census Bureau announced preliminary population figures for Connecticut, which increased 6.4 per cent to 1,710,112, and for Vermont, which declined .6 per cent to 357,598.

Wellesley Makes Its New Freshmen Feel at Home

By a Staff Photographer

The New Students Get Acquainted with Classmates and Campus

Left: Rosamond Wilfley of St. Louis, Mo., left, one of the 35 "Ask Me" upperclassmen at Wellesley who help the newly arrived freshmen to get their bearings in their new surroundings, loses no time in making Alyce Thornton of West Newton, the first freshman to register, feel right at home. Right: Charlotte Tucker of Belmont, Mass., left, and Betty Bird of Schenectady, N. Y., Wellesley freshmen, met for the first time this morning and discover that unpacking can be fun after all when you have the right roommate. Registration of some 400 freshmen began today and classes will open Monday, Sept. 23.

Double Leader Role in House Eyed by State

Massachusetts political leaders are keenly interested in the possibility that the Bay State may capture both the Majority and Minority leaderships in the United States House of Representatives.

Representative Joseph W. Martin (R) of Massachusetts is already Minority Leader. Now the position of Majority Leader is open through the election of Representative Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas to succeed the late Representative William B. Bankhead (D) of Alabama as Speaker of the House.

Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, for 12 years a member of the House, is a strong candidate for the Majority Leader post. He is reported to have pledges from numerous members from other states for the election which will take place shortly at a Democratic caucus.

If Representative McCormack conducts a successful campaign, Massachusetts will join Texas in enjoying possession of two of the major Congressional posts. Texas has Vice-President John Nance Garner and Speaker Rayburn.

Other strong candidates for the majority leadership are Representative Patrick J. Boland (D) of Pennsylvania, Democratic "whip," Representative Clifton A. Woodrum (D) of Virginia, and Representative Jere Cooper (D) of Tennessee.

Legion Offers New Hope For Unemployed Over 40

Good news for the unemployed veterans over 40 will be brought to the 22nd national convention of the American Legion here, Sept. 23 to 26, by Jack Crowley of Rutland, Vt., Chairman of the National Veterans' Employment Committee.

To combat the age bar to industry against older workers, the Legion got right down to facts and figures, according to an announcement given out at the Legion's temporary national headquarters today. Mr. Crowley counted off specific reasons why older workers are valuable assets to industry:

Old employees have a higher rating for co-operative endeavor.

Contrary to widespread assumption there is no rapid decline in the quality and quantity of individual capacity after the age of 40 years.

Costs Are Lower

The middle-aged employee does not cost the employer more for compensation insurance than does the younger; in fact, he costs less to employ.

Many employers prefer middle-aged and older workers in positions calling for experience and judgment, and on jobs where quality is more important than speed.

Older workers are apt to be more stable than young men and therefore reduce the rate of labor turnover.

Older workers are less likely to be influenced by radical agitators.

Surveys Aid

Mr. Crowley said that he drew these conclusions from surveys made by the National Association of Manufacturers, the American Management Association, the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Industrial Relations Section of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, labor unions and State Governments.

As a result of his studies and the experience of the veterans' various placement services, Mr. Crowley has a number of definite recommendations to place before the Legion.

Among them (1) that the American Legion should use its full strength in an endeavor to have all upper age limits in connection with civil service examinations or any government employment removed entirely; (2) that the position should be clearly taken by the Legion and by industry as a whole, that discrimination in either hiring or retention of workers on account of upper age limits is justifiable only when the conditions of the particular industry or the qualifications of particular employees make such actions necessary.

Speed in Rain And Night Now Limited to 45

A vigorous campaign to enforce the Massachusetts automobile speed limit of 45 miles an hour at night and on wet roads was under way today following an announcement by Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, that speeds beyond this rate will not be tolerated.

The Registrar is seeking to reduce the number of automobile accident fatalities during September, October, November and December. To strengthen the campaign Mr. Goodwin said posters will be distributed to all gasoline stations, garages and inspection stations, reading:

Warning! 45 miles an hour is fast enough at night or on wet streets during the months of September, October, November and December. Here is the reason these are the death months:

Year	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1937	62	82	74	94
1938	71	66	64	84
1939	49	72	78	75
Total	182	222	216	253

We must reduce this slaughter!

Human lives are worth more than your time.

You will lose your license if you go faster than 45 miles an hour. There will be no fixing and no sympathy.

Please co-operate.

Clarify Defense Needs, Legion Head Asks

The sound policy for the United States in the present international picture is to "strengthen our national defenses to the utmost, and as efficiently and expeditiously as possible, but these armed forces must be to defend America, first, last, and always," Raymond J. Kelly, National Commander of the American Legion, told members of the Advertising Club of Boston at their luncheon in the Hotel Statler today. He was welcomed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

© Harris & Ewing

Raymond J. Kelly

The National Commander of the American Legion who arrived in Boston this morning to address the Advertising Club and make pre-convention arrangements.

The problems of national defense, he said, would simplify themselves "if we possessed an adequate definition of our national defense requirements.

"Such a definition," he declared, "is lacking. Day to day the objectives seem to change. It may be impossible to anticipate what may be required of our Army, our Navy, our Air Force, without knowledge of what the future holds. . . . If attack should come, it is safe to assume, I believe, that it would not be by any one nation, but by a group."

Commander Kelly told the advertising men the most popular and widely used phrase today in connection with the problems of national defense is that of "bottlenecks," and added, "It is totally unfair to conclude that these bottlenecks are of current origin. Senseless criticism of their existence will not aid in their solution.

"We must appreciate that American industry and enterprise have never been geared to the complex problems of modern, total re-armament.

"Just because we suddenly decide overnight to re-arm does not bring us to the status of an accomplished fact. To believe so is the height of absurdity produced by a policy of wishful thinking.

"Intelligent, patriotic Americans are attempting to make sense and to bring order out of the apparently unco-ordinated efforts to do everything at once to re-arm.

"Many of these are men in whom we have every confidence. They are men who have proved their ability to handle matters of this magnitude. They are men who know the problems of American productive industry.

"Haste Makes Waste"

"There is no magic wand to be waved over the dollars of national defense appropriations transmuting them into planes, tanks, or the highly specialized mechanical training to meet modern war requirements demanded of soldiers and sailors.

"In short order we are asking these men to re-tool virtually the factories of the greatest industrial Nation on earth. That much of this work is necessarily on paper does not mean that all possible progress is not being made.

"If waste occurs, let's appreciate that there is no truer adage than 'haste makes waste.' If all other considerations are sacrificed to the demand for speed in re-armament, we must accustom ourselves to something less than idealistic exactitude of efficiency in what we get for the huge sums expended."

Commander Kelly said it is his personal belief that some of the bottleneck trouble is the result of the natural desire for the latest and most advanced type of defense weapon, to produce only the best designed tank, battleship, gun, motor, plane, or bomb, rather than to standardize immediately upon what we can actually produce at this time.

"If were are to have an Army of more than one million men by 1941," he said, "I would rather rather see our soldiers armed with adequate numbers of weapons presently designed, even though they may be 1930, 1935, or 1939 models, than have them inadequately equipped with a scattering few experimental weapons of advanced design.

"There is no thought in my mind of having other than the best armament possible to produce for our fellow-countrymen who will handle these planes, guns, ships, and tanks. The best is none too good when it means the conservation of the lives of the best young men of America.

"But it is my belief that the crying present needs are those of quantity rather than quality production of arms. The time element is all-important."

Commander Kelly decried the public tendency of thinking in terms of war involvement as contrasted with the necessity of keeping the peace.

To Aid Draft

At a press conference in his suite at the Hotel Statler shortly after his arrival with his wife this morning, Commander Kelly disclosed that the services of the American Legion had been placed at the disposal of local draft boards to facilitate in any way it can the return of the questionnaires to Washington.

"A confidential communication was sent to each American Legion Department Commander two weeks ago urging them to contact their State Adjutant Generals and offer the Legion's assistance," Commander Kelly stated. He added that the Adjutant General of at least one state, Indiana, had sought Legion aid before it was volunteered.

Discussing the need for strong defense, the Legion head said, "This country was founded by people who came here to escape oppression and aggression. That is something you here in New England understand full well. Hatred of aggression and love of peace is ingrained in our national character. But our desires for peace cannot alone govern us. We must face the facts as we find them in this materialistic world. The American people must be prepared to pay for their lethargy of 20 years."

Applications for R. O. T. C. Deluge Harvard Officials

A deluge of student applications for military training has been flooding the Military Science Department at Harvard University in recent weeks, until by the most recent count, more than 250 men in a single class have applied for fewer than 200 positions, it was learned today.

Bearing eloquent testimony to the impact of the draft on collegiate lives, Major George F. Wooley, Jr., Assistant Professor of Military Science, explained that never before at this time—a week before classes begin—has there been one third as many applicants.

By terms of the Congressional Act which established national Reserve Officers Training Corps units, including the one at Harvard, only freshmen can be accepted for beginning training Harvard's quota for the entering class is 200. Occasionally in the past this quota has been over-applied, but never before college registration.

More Applicants Coming

If enthusiasm continues and increases as 1,000 freshmen enter college this week—and it has always greatly increased in comparable periods of the past—the Department may find itself with 500 men to squeeze into its quota Major Wooley estimated.

Meanwhile, it was learned that Harvard is co-operating with national defense on other fronts. A list of faculty members holding active commissions in the United States military services has been compiled during the summer. Of such men there are 129. These officers, it is understood, could easily become the nucleus of a Harvard regiment similar to that formed during the World War.

If necessary, it is authoritatively stated, Harvard could immediately begin to co-operate in a nation-wide training program for 4,000,000 men.

For hundreds of entering freshmen, the immediate problem has been dramatically posed by enactment of the draft bill. With no increase in Harvard's R. O. T. C. quota likely for the immediate future, many must be refused. Before finishing college, they would become of age. If drafted, would their education be disrupted?

Exemption Until July

By the terms of the Act, college students are exempt until July 1, 1941. But what then?

No one seems to know the correct answer. Just how many years in the R. O. T. C. are necessary before one is safe from the draft? This is not clear, either.

The Act provides for exemption of commissioned officers. One receives a commission only after four years of training. Would fewer years be enough to satisfy the Government?

Upperclassmen who did not begin military training as freshmen are less well off than the class of 1944. Barring pressure on Congress for increase of the quotas, they cannot be accepted for the training at all. Even those students who have had a year or more of primary training face stiff competition for the higher posts.

Two Areas Closed to Cars During Parade on Tuesday

Prohibited areas for automobiles and for parking next Tuesday, the day of the American Legion convention nine-to-nine parade, were announced today by William P. Hickey, Traffic Commissioner of the City of Boston. Two areas—downtown and Back Bay—were listed.

Cars are forbidden within the area bounded by these streets: Beginning at the corner of Beacon Street and Massachusetts Avenue, along Massachusetts to Belvidere, West Newton, Tremont, Stuart, Washington, Essex, Atlantic Avenue, Congress Street to Dock Square, up Cornhill to Scollay Square, along Cambridge Street as far as Embankment Road, over to Beacon and up to Massachusetts.

Traffic is permitted on the streets named, with the exception of Beacon Street and Embankment Road.

The second prohibited area begins at Huntington and Massachusetts, runs to West Newton, to Tremont, to Massachusetts and over to Huntington.

Traffic may move on these streets with the exception of Huntington Avenue.

Prohibition is effective at 7:30 a. m. next Tuesday and will continue in effect until the finish of the parade that night.

The purpose of the ban, the Commissioner explained, is to allow ample room for assembly and dispersal of the units in the parade.

The order means that no street cars, busses, trucks, delivery wagons, or private cars will pass other than "emergency vehicles." These, the Commissioner defined as mail, police and fire apparatus, ambulances and newspaper trucks.

"Parade coming" signs will be put in place on the parade route Monday night, with 78 "Do Not Eenter" signs at intersections.

Contrary to previous reports, no seats on the grandstand on the State House lawn for the parade will be on sale, it was announced today by Elmer P. Nelson, Chairman of the grandstand committee.

The State House stand will be reserved for the Governor, Legion officials, disabled veterans, and Gold Star Mothers, Mr. Nelson stated. The announcement by Gustave W. Everberg, State Superintendent of Buildings, that seats on the grandstand would be for sale, said Mr. Nelson, has caused a storm of inquiries.

However, Legion officials stated today that seats on all other stands would be sold at $2.75. Grandstands extend from Park to Arlington Streets on Beacon Street, and from Temple Place to Boylston Street on Tremont.

Remington Threat Gets Little Credit

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 17 (AP)—A special municipal police guard was thrown about the plant of the Remington Arms Company, Inc., here today after officials of the concern and local authorities received an anonymous tip that at least one building would be blown up.

Despite the precautions taken by Bridgeport police, who said the warning came from Brooklyn, N. Y., authorities, James H. Chasmar, works manager, said he placed "little or no credence" in the report and that the company's protection service numbering 68 guards would not be increased as a result.

The company is engaged in the manufacture of .30 caliber armor piercing and tracer catridges for the United States Government and has large ammunition orders from the British Government.

Mr. Chasmar said that the company's police force had been increased recently, and that he believed it competent to cope with any emergency. He added that during the World War many similar threats were received but that none of them materialized.

New Stamps Honor French, Sculptor

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 17 (AP)—The First sheet of a new issue of "Famous American" postage stamps commemorating Daniel Chester French, Stockbridge sculptor, whose Lincoln statue stands in the Lincoln Memorial at Washington, was purchased at a first-day sale by his daughter, Mrs. William Penn Cresson.

Mrs. Cresson later held open house at the French studio, where the sculptor created many of his works. Library replicas of the Lincoln statue and French's panels for the doors of the Boston Public Library were on display.

James M. Bell, assistant philatelic agent of the Post Office Department at Washington, said more than 80,000 first-day covers were handled.

Aiding N. E. Allied Relief Fund

Egan

Hamilton Osgood and Mrs. A. Clark Woodard

They are giving several hours each week to clerical work at headquarters of the Committee at 128 Newbury Street, Boston.

Co-operative Gains Widespread Throughout Interior of China

Co-operative making of shoes, blankets, overcoats and other goods is spreading rapidly over China, contributing both to national defense and to morale, C. A. Wang, a young Chinese student who has just come to America to attend the Harvard Medical School, reported here today.

The 30,000 Chinese engaged in industrial co-operation far outnumber the Americans who have banded to produce commodities co-operatively, it was commented by local labor observers. Industrial co-operation in the United States, though it has seen some notable experiments dating back many years, such as co-operative foundries, has never grown into a flourishing movement.

Opportunities in war-harassed China, however, encourage this type of production, which incidentally is more primitive, whereas in the United States the co-operative factory has to go up against the competition of all the resources of private industry.

"The slogan, 'Produce for Victory,' has been taken by the Chinese co-operatives, which began their work only a few years ago," said Mr. Wang. "They have since made many thousands of blankets and articles of cotton clothing for the army. Thousands of soldiers are marching today on the co-operatives' shoes.

Save Government

"Things thus made help to take care of the lack of foreign imports and also save the Government money. The co-operative units are small, they are scattered everywhere, and cannot be bombed away by the Japanese.

"The personnel of industrial instructors consists mostly of returned students or graduates of Chinese colleges, who are going into this field at a sacrifice to themselves.

"For instance, in my college at Hong Kong out of 12 chemistry graduates in the last class, half went into the interior to join the co-operatives. Their wages are not high. They receive $30 a month in Chinese money which is equivalent to not more than $2 in American money. Elsewhere they would obtain much more.

"Setting up of a co-operative has been made very simple. Eight or ten men or women refugees form a unit, with a few running up to as many as 30, depending on what they make. They can then apply for funds for machines to the field agents or the headquarters of the Chinese Industrial Co-operatives, which will supply a technician, cash and equipment. Money for the movement is furnished by the Government, bankers and friends overseas.

"Some of the established co-operatives employ from 300 to 500 workers. They also produce matches, soap, bandages, canvas, flash batteries, etc. Co-operation extends also to printing, gold mining and other lines.

"When the co-operative gets into production, it earns money, pays back the advances made, and becomes independent. The repaid loan can then go to the financing of other co-operatives."

Self-Support

The co-operative movement teaches a way of enterprise and self-support to the rank and file of the people, develops self-respect, raises morale high, and will be equally good for the country in times of peace, added S. K. Tien, who has just come to the Boston Y. M. C. A. as a fellowship secretary.

He noted that the machines employed were often invented by the native technicians themselves and so were introducing new methods. As the uninvaded areas of China did not possess much industry, co-operative industrialization is of special value. He remarked that it was a decentralization of industry.

As to the movement's growth, he observed that when he arrived in the United States at the end of 1938, there were 800 co-operatives, while the close of 1939 found 1,400.

Mr. Tien came to the Boston "Y" from Springfield, Mass., where he spent the past year at the International W. M. C. A. College. He is studying Y. M. C. A. methods here as an aid when he returns to China in November to work there as a Y. M. C. A. secretary. He is a graduate of the University of Nanking.

Mr. Wang, who reached Boston last week, is a graduate of Lingnan University now in Hong Kong, where he also obtained an M. A. degree.

Coast Artillery Gets Funds

Apportioning of several million dollars to build quarters for the six Coast Artillery units of New England's National Guard sworn into Federal service for 12 months' training was announced today by United States Army officials in Boston.

Quarters for the Massachusetts units will be ready when the Guardsmen move to their stations during the next 10 days, they said. Some of the quarters will be tents and some barracks. The two regiments are the 211th, an anti-aircraft unit scheduled to train at Bourne, Mass., for a month, then entrain for Camp Hulen, Texas; and the 241st, a harbor defense unit assigned to forts in Boston Harbor.

A tent camp for 300 men of the 241st has been completed at Fort Banks. Temporary quarters are scheduled for 232 men at Forts Heath and Ruckman; 324 men, Fort Standish; 52 Men, Deer Island; and Fort Revere, 344 men. According to schedule, these shelters will be complete on Sept. 20.

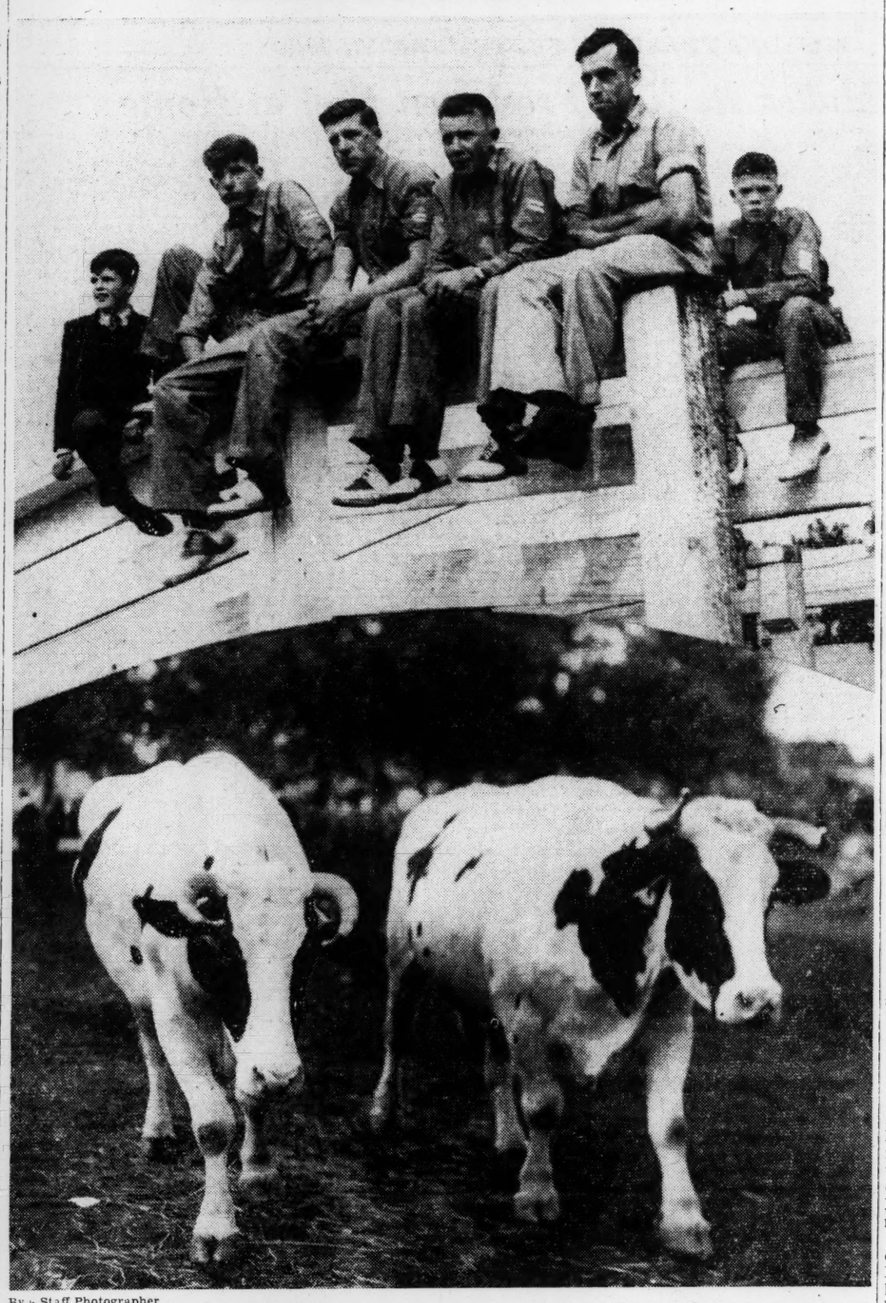
War Department officials place cost of construction in the Harbor Defense program at $400,000 for Boston; $310,000 for Narragansett Bay where the 243d Coast Artillery unit will be stationed; $55,000 for Portland, Maine, 240th Coast Artillery.

At Camp Edwards in Bourne, construction of buildings and facilities is under way at an estimated cost of $1,176,000. This will provide housing for one division, probably the Yankee or 26th Division, three regiments of coast artillery and miscellaneous troops. Tent floors for men of the 211th have been constructed and six mess halls are nearing completion.

During the next month, the 211th will have as neighbors the 68th Coast Artillery regiment of the regular Army which moved down from Portland, Maine, yesterday.

First unit of the 211th, Battery A, will leave for Camp Edwards tomorrow, Capt. Oscar Bohlin announced today. Other units will follow during the week.

On the Fence at the Fair



By a Staff Photographer

Observers and Participants at Springfield

Top: Six 4-H Club members repose on a rail while watching events at the Eastern States Exposition. Bottom: Dick and Dan, prize oxen owned by Wilson Streeter of Ashfield, Mass.

Eastern Fair Has Prize Day At Springfield

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 17—Milking shorthorns, Holsteins and dairy-club Guernseys came under the judge's eye at the Eastern States Exposition here today with one of the more unusual events being an ox-drawing contest for boys and girls under 15.

A 1,025-pound Angus steer won the baby beef award at the exposition yesterday. It was owned by Lee Jenks of Feeding Hills, Mass., and was chosen after prolonged judging that testified to the quality of the class exhibited.

More than 20,000 children of all ages participated in the Children's Day program yesterday that was highlighted by 5,000 4-H members with opening programs.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall was official host to a Governor's luncheon in the Massachusetts Building, with about 350 persons attending. The official attendance figures for Sunday were announced as 67,363—an exposition record.

[Inadvertently the figure was given as 6,000 yesterday.]

Meriden Company Wins Connecticut Road Bid

The Lane Construction Company of Meriden, Conn., with a bid of $278,632.50 was the low bidder for construction of a section of Route 112 on a new location in Huntington, Mass., it was revealed today when the State Public Works Commission opened bids on the project.

Construction of the Knightsville flood-control dam by the Federal Government necessitated relocation of the road which will now run from Kimball Hill Road to connect with Route 112 about one and a half miles south of the Worthington town line.

Police Record of Organizer Causes Stir Among R. I. Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 17—The question of the occasional appearance of former convicts and men with police records as labor organizers and officials, which is developing a labor issue akin to that of racketeering, came up sharply here with the admission of a jewelry union organizer that he was a former convict from Oklahoma.

Defense was at once voiced at headquarters of the International Jewelry Workers' Union in New York City, where it was said that Simon Abrahamson, the organizer, and his two union associates at Providence were regular members of the union and not irresponsible recruits enlisted offhand from the "mob." The trio was sent here to organize the industry.

While admitting that Mr. Abrahamson had served a prison term for highway robbery, spokesmen for the union at New York declared that whereas Mr. Abrahamson was now a man of around 40 years, his brush with the law occurred when he was a youth of 17.

Sentenced in 1918

Mr. Abrahamson was sentenced in 1918 to two and a half years in the penitentiary at McAlester, Okla., it was stated here after his arrest this week. He and the other two organizers were picked up by the police on charges of skipping local hotel bills aggregating $171.23. They pleaded not guilty in local court and were released in bail of $500 each. Complaint was lodged with the police by the Crown Hotel.

Sent to this major jewelry manufacturing center in behalf of the Jewelry Workers' Union, a unit of the American Federation of Labor, the newcomers made a notable beginning at the Silverman Brothers plant. They organized its workers sufficiently to obtain a National Labor Relations Board election, which the union won, making this the first victory of the kind in the jewelry industry here.

Resulted In Strike

Negotiations for an agreement which followed resulted in a strike Aug. 28 with some attendant violence and several arrests. The strike is not yet settled.

Rivalry between the A. F. of L. and the Congress of Industrial Organizations has tended to point attention for some weeks to the character of the A. F. of L. organizers, as the C. I. O. in its own efforts to organize jewelry workers grew critical of the A. F. of L. men sent in from New York.

"I should like to see employers use a little charity when they judge a man by something he may have done when he was an irresponsible youth," said an official at the New York International Union headquarters of the A. F. of L. Jewelry Workers. "I should also like to ask how many members of the C. I. O. have a clear record all the way through youth to manhood."

The International Jewelry Workers' Union, it was added, was not a new fly-by-night organization, but had been chartered through the A. F. of L. in 1916.

Mr. Abrahamson was elected President of the Providence Jewelry Workers' Union several weeks ago.

Guard Officers Entering Army

Ten staff members of the Massachusetts Draft Board will be inducted into the regular United States Army on Sept. 23, it was announced today by Adjt. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, State Executive Director of Selective Service and head of the Massachusetts National Guard.

Those National Guard officers included in the transfer are Ralph M. Smith, Dana T. Gallup, Ralph E. MacLeod, all lieutenant colonels; Malcolm B. Boynton, Arthur V. Harrington, Louis L. Morse, and David B. Weden, all majors; Captains Donald E. Currier and Francis X. Renehan, and First Lieut. John L. Glynn.

These officers will be in the area service command under Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, Commander of the First Corps Area, and will continue as members of the Draft Board, generally supervising selective planning and operation.

'El' Study Gets $10,000 More

The Boston City Council has granted an additional $10,000 to the Boston Finance Commission for continuation of the latter's investigation of the Boston Elevated Railway, following an executive committee session at which Councilors questioned Timothy F. Callahan, special investigator in charge of the study.

Mr. Callahan testified an additional $10,000 might be needed later. A report, he said, should be ready for publication before the 1941 Legislature meets next January. The investigation was financed with the help of a special $20,000 appropriation granted by the Council last spring.

Defense Housing Urged

Erection of new homes to provide adequate housing for workers within a fair distance of the Fore River Shipyards at Quincy, Mass., is asked of the National Advisory Commission in a letter just sent by Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary - Treasurer - Legislative Agent of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor.

Primaries

Continued from Page 1

very slow getting under way this morning, according to William A. Motely, Chairman of the Boston Board of Election Commissioners, who made a tour of polling places shortly before noon.

Even in the polling places of the three leading candidates of the two major parties for the gubernatorial nominations, little activity was shown during the early hours. Only 95 persons had preceded Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, uncontested candidate for re-election on the Republican ticket, to the ballot box at the Church of the Redeemer in Newton.

Few Tallies Recorded

In the districts of the two contestants for the Democratic nomination of Governor, the ballot box tallies showed 27 ballots cast prior to the arrival of Attorney General Dever, at St. Peter's School in Cambridge, and 17 votes cast prior to the appearance of former Lieutenant Governor Kelly at the Ward 17 polling station in Boston.

Lightest turnout came in the Republican primaries, where the only battle of state-wide interest was for the nomination for Attorney General, with six candidates engaged. G. O. P. candidates for other prominent state posts—in each case the incumbent—and for the United States senatorial nomination were unopposed.

With Attorney General Dever and former Lieutenant Governor Kelly involved in a major political contest for the gubernatorial nomination, and pitched battles for most other state posts, Democrats were expected to pile up a moderately heavy vote. In Suffolk County this vote was expected to be heaviest, comparatively speaking, because of lively contests for three county positions and for state and congressional nominations.

Relatively quiet for several weeks, the campaign attracted widespread interest only as it gathered headway in the week end's last-minute drives. In the hours early today, Mr. Dever and Mr. Kelly ended their verbal battle for the nomination for Governor with both claiming victory and each asserting he was "a real Democrat" who could beat Governor Saltonstall in November.

In the view of impartial observers, victory seemed certain for Mr. Dever. Although citizens should know which way the "wind is blowing" early this evening, complete returns will be late in coming in, it is expected.

On the Republican side, outcome of the contest for nomination for Attorney General appeared likely to be close. Robert T. Bushnell, former District Attorney of Middlesex County, gained important strength with an indorsement by Damon E. Hall of Belmont, a distinguished lawyer and former President of the Boston Bar Association, as the best qualified man in the field.

Battle for Second Place

Representative George W. Roberts of Boston claimed considerable strength following a vigorous and extensive campaign; Edmund R. Dewing, District Attorney of Norfolk and Plymouth Counties, gained considerable headway in a last-minute drive after his name sprung into prominence in connection with prosecution for fraudulent signatures found on the nomination papers of William H. McMasters, National Pensions Party candidate for Governor, who has been barred from the ballot.

Others running are William C. Crossley of Bristol County; Clarence A. Barnes, 1938 nominee for the office, and Michael A. Fredo, Italian-American Boston lawyer.

With Mr. Dever picked a winner of the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, the battle for the party's nomination for Lieutenant Governor apparently rested between Mayor John C. Carr of Medford and Owen A. Gallagher of Boston, both of whom have conducted vigorous radio campaigns and otherwise achieved strength. There are four other contestants, any one of whom might emerge as victor.

Four candidates seek the nomination for Secretary of State, including Mrs. Katherine A. Foley, the 1938 nominee, and Representative Albert E. Morris of Everett, Democratic Floor Leader in the House, both of whom are considered major candidates by observers.

For State Treasurer, the Democratic primary includes John J. McGrath, former Boston City Councilor who finished third two years ago, and Joseph W. Doherty, Brookline businessman, who finished second in 1938, with John J. Donahue, City Treasurer of Somerville, as another strong candidate. There are also two other candidates.

Four candidates seek the Democratic nomination for State Auditor, and any one of them might be successful in the "wide-open" fight, according to observers.

In Boston there are three hard-fought county contests, for Sheriff, Register of Deeds, and Clerk of the Superior Civil Court. There was speculation in local political circles today as to whether State Senator Joseph A. Langone, Jr., could upset Representative Thomas A. Flaherty for the Eleventh District seat in Congress. There are 13 candidates in the field.

Women's Club Seeking Walsh-Parkman Debate

If Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts agrees, the Women's City Club will stage a debate on national defense between the Senator seeking re-election and Henry Parkman, Jr., Republican candidate for the Senatorial position. The tentative date for the radio debate is Oct. 10. Mr. Parkman accepted the club's invitation yesterday.

Move On in Vermont to Oust Antidemocratic School Books

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 17—A move to purge Vermont public schools of textbooks, which in a subtle way intimates that the American economic, social and economic order is obsolete and outmoded, has been launched in many communities in Vermont with the support of the State Department of Education headed by its new commissioner, Ralph E Noble. The social science textbooks of which Prof. Harold Rugg, of Columbia University Teachers' College, is the author, precipitated the attack.

School systems in many Vermont towns are said to be using the Rugg textbooks which are criticized for their data on American history, geography, and civics.

Commissioner Noble in a recent address declares that "to preserve the ideals of democracy, it is the duty of educators to educate children in democratic beliefs."

At the same time he injects a note of warning to be on the lookout for anything that tends to undermine the school-age boy or girl in his or her faith in American democracy and its free institutions.

Under particular fire are the social science books used in the seventh, eighth and ninth grades of many Vermont schools, although there are 14 volumes in all, eight of them designed for use in elementary grades.

Since attention has been drawn to the textbooks which are common to many public schools, reference has frequently been made to Professor Rugg's book, 'The Great Technology," published in 1933. In this, he said, among other things, "Our task is nothing short of questioning a whole philosophy of living—the philosophy of capitalism and laissez-faire."

The author in the same volume says that schools must be used to "change the climate of opinion in abandoning traditional American ideals and motivations." He also raises a question on the schoolboy maxims: "You are as good as the next man," that "any boy can be president," and similar concepts of the American ideal.

Water Shortage Felt

While Federal Securities and Exchange Commission examiners, at the request of the Vermont Public Service Commission, have been investigating the relationship between the Green Mountain Power Company and the New England Public Service Company of Boston, and particularly as regards the fees paid by the utility to the service company, the steam plants of Vermont's second largest utility have been supplying current to many of Vermont's municipal hydro-electric plants. Prolonged dry weather has reduced volume of waters in Vermont's rivers to a point where power has been seriously affected.

Temporary relief has been given by recent rainfall but there must be much heavier precipitation during the fall months if hydro-electric plants are to operate at capacity.

The Green Mountain Power Company is one of the few companies able to provide current from steam power as well as water power and hydro plants all through northern Vermont are dependent upon the Green Mountain to make up any deficiency.

Young G. O. P. Conference

New England Young Republicans will meet for their tenth conference at Rutland on Sept. 20, 21 and 22, and Senator Harvey Macomber, Jr., will be the temporary chairman.

A dinner will open the convention Sept. 20, and a meeting of the Council proper will be held at 9 o'clock the morning of Sept. 21. State meetings will follow at 10 and 11 o'clock and a round table session will conclude the morning session.

John H. Murphy of Ludlow is President of the New England conference. State presidents are: Vermont, Milford K. Smith, Rutland; Connecticut, L. Richard Beldon, West Hartford; Massachusetts, John C. Wroe, Waltham; Maine, Chauncey Robbins, Houlton; New Hampshire, Neil Tolman, Nashua; Rhode Island, Harry J. Main, Pawtucket.

Connecticut G. O. P. Meets

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 17 (AP)—Last of the three leading parties to get into the race, Connecticut Republicans meet in convention here tonight with the renomination of all incumbent State officers a foregone conclusion.

The selection of a candidate for United States Senator presented a different situation, however, with three avowed candidates in the field for nomination and the names of "dark horses" receiving frequent mention from delegates.

Seasoned political observers gave a decided edge to Paul L. Cornell, Washington, Conn., preparatory school owner, who was early in the field and who seemed to have at least the sympathy of a majority of the party's leaders, although no open indorsements had been forthcoming.

The nomination and adoption of a platform will not take place until tomorrow. The chief order of business at the opening session, starting at 7 p. m., is the keynote speech of Senator-elect Ralph O. Brewster of Maine, a former Governor of that State and at present a Representative in Congress.

The Republicans are naming their state ticket, which probably will be headed by Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin, a month after the Democrats, who chose Public Works Commissioner Robert A. Hurley as their gubernatorial nominee.

In the Senatorial race besides Mr. Cornell, those who have announced that they would seek the nomination are Brig. Gen. John H. Parker of New Haven, the Colonel "Machine Gun" Parker of World War fame, and former Lieut. Gov. Clifford B. Wilson of Weston.

Legion Studies Family Trees

Interest in tracing back the family tree and in locating relatives long unheard from is expected to draw throngs of Legionnaires and their wives to the Boston Public Library's Genealogical Department during the Legion Convention next week.

In fact, a notice in the Legion magazine that the Library's history Reference Department was one of the finest in the country resulted in an avalanche of inquiries from all over the United States, according to one of the Library officials.

While the locating of lost relatives is a little out of the Library's line, it is planned to have an exhibit of American Legion historical data, with the various insignia of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, and possibly some of the paraphernalia used by some of the library members of the Legion during the World War.

This will be displayed in four cases in the Chevans Gallery, two cases being on the first landing of the main staircase where the twin marble pillars stand in memorial to the 2nd Massachusetts Infantry and the 20th Massachusetts Infantry in the Civil War, the remaining exhibits being on the mezzanine at the head of the stars.

It was expected that the material will be placed on display today.

The History Reference Department of the Library contains not only family histories, but also American histories and heraldries. Legionnaires and their families making inquiry here will be referred to the alphabetical file where they may make their own research, or to the Patent Room where the Boston Transcript Genealogical file from 1833 to date is available.

Transcript records from 1833 to 1862 and from 1917 to date are on film and may be run off on the microfilm reader. A file of the intervening years is available in bound volumes.

These files, Library officials believe, are the ones of which the Legion visitors will be likely to make the most use.

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Exhibition at Harvard—Midweek Prospects for the Radio

Early Objects of Art Shown at Peabody Museum

By Dorothy Adlow

On special exhibition at the Peabody Museum, Harvard, are objects of art and utility that have been brought to light in excavations of recent years. A generation ago these relics might have struck the eye as strange crude, repellent, but we have learned a great deal in recent years; our outlook has broadened and our tastes have become more flexible. We have become not only receptive to these amazing artifacts, we find ourselves often artistically delighted by them. At the Peabody Museum they are presented in relation to history, and to the artifacts are added the tools and accessories which are found in ancient deposits.

The exhibits are arranged in separate geographic displays. There is a group of masks, portraits of the Founders of Poro Society in Liberia. The features are decisively characterized, sharply cut, sometimes exaggerated, and occasionally distorted. The wood sculpture is modeled and incised, and the sculptor is not bothered by the fact that he works on one piece, both in the flat and in the round. He is happily free of the logic that comes with sophisticated schooling. He works from instinct which has its own type of discipline. The The workmanship is positive in character, and ornamental in effect. As we know, it has been admired, imitated, and adapted by many artists of the Modern French School.

Astounding material comes to light from the Hopi town of Awatori in Arizona. Early Kivas have yielded significant potteries and on the walls many murals with ritualistic designs have been discovered.

In this Peabody display there is an original fragment, and there are three or four reproductions. Several murals were often superimposed, one on another—reminiscent of the practice of prehistoric cave dwellers in France and Spain. One reproduction shows a strong all-over pattern executed in white, orange, green, red, and black pigment, from which can be deciphered two stylized confronting animals. The Hopis who painted this mural did not want empty spaces; for where they did not represent, they embellished with geometric motives. Another fragment is more pictorial, showing a thicket with flowers, bordered with some shields covered with little touches of color reminiscent of Picasso's "confetti" style.

Many interesting articles come from the Solomon Islands, where dwell members of the oldest race to inhabit the Pacific Islands. There are delicately woven grass girdles, and pole arms sheathed with the same materials. Batons and combs are carved with designs which vary in degree of primitive simplicity. Iron - age objects wrought with delicacy by the ancient Illyrians are shown, and there are pieces resembling the animal sculpture of the Scythians.

Pucara pottery of Pre Incan Peru is also on exhibition. There are several handsome fragments upon which are forcefully portrayed heads of cats and birds. They are modeled, incised, painted; and the combination of techniques produces striking results. Shown further are Peruvian potteries and textiles of the Chimu and Nazca periods. Boston is rich in Peruvian handiwork, and there are scholars in our midst who are industriously occupied with analyzing and recording this magnificent material which has fortunately survived from one of the most brilliant aboriginal American cultural epochs.

* * *

Pictures of Birds

At the New England Museum of Natural History pictures of birds are shown, recalling a meeting lately held by the American Ornithologists' Union. They comprise photographs, oil paintings, water colors, and prints. Being a "subject" exhibition, it should be viewed for descriptive, not artistic, significance. The artists have aimed to represent their models clearly, in characterizing attitudes and in typical environments. Each has cultivated his technique to achieve this result most effectively. Audubon prints, American classics of bird portraiture, still hold their own for vivid portrayal. We find a number of painters following the Audubon inspiration.

Frank Benson of Boston: here is the free, imaginative painter, working with a loose brush for impressionistic effect. His neighbors are less bold, more meticulous.

There is a good chance here to estimate the relative value of photography and handiwork in recording the likenesses of birds Certainly the photographers capture passing moments which are most difficult to fix on a canvas. On the other hand, the painter can provide accents and stress salient colors which are lost in the soft and fugitive shadows of the film. Among exhibits which interest us in this exhibition are pictures by A. D. Cruikshank, E. Porter, R. T. Peterson, H. B. Horsefall, Charles E. Heil, W. H. Drury Jr., W. H. Rich, L. Palmer, A. Menaboni.

NBC

Ray Paige, Dinah Shore, and Nino Martini

Miss Shore will sing "Orchids for Remembrance" in the "Musical Americana" show tonight, WBZ, 9 p. m., at the left is Ray Paige, conductor, and, at the right, Nino Martini, tenor of the Metropolitan, who will be a soloist.

Clifford Goldsmith and Ezra Stone

The author of "The Aldrich Family" script goes over the next episode with "Henry Aldrich." On NBC-Red-WNAC Thursdays, 8:30.

Designer Of Fashions On the Air

Behind the Microphone

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Mme. Schiaparelli, fashion designer, is scheduled to be heard on phases of her art; the National Defense Advisory Commission will begin a series of reports to the country on defense progress; and Charles Laughton of the screen will make one of his infrequent microphone appearances in a Chicago drama, among features of mid-week radio entertainment.

Tonight

Variety, quizzes:

Otto Tolischus, former Berlin correspondent for New York paper, now in this country, scheduled to be on panel of "Information Please," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30.

"Dizzy" Dean of baseball; Jimmie Yancey of "boogie woogie" rhythm fame; Alex Millbrooks, young negro hero, among guests of Gabriel Heatter's "We the People," CBS-WEEI, 9.

CBS musical quiz, "So You Think You Know Music," removed to new spot, WEEI, 9:30.

Light music:

Nino Martini, tenor of the Metropolitan, will sing Youmans' "Through the Years" and ballad, "The World Is Mine Tonight"; Dinah Shore to sing "orchids for Remembrance"; Ray Paige to feature arrangement by virtually entire orchestra of that American "classic," the "St. Louis Blues," in "Musical Americana," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9.

Serious music:

Alfred Wallenstein has programmed the Purcell Suite, "Dido and Aeneas," the Adagio from Bruckner's Quintet for Strings, and Two Swedish Folk Songs of Svendsen, for "Symphonic Strings" concert, MBS-WAAB, 8:30.

Wednesday

Variety:

Bud Abbott and Lou Costello indulge in comedy about the newspaper business; Benay Venuta to sing "Alabama Bound" and "I Can't Resist You," in "Time to Smile" series, NBC-Red-WNAC, 9.

Drama:

"Foreign Correspondent," a modern story about a Clipper plane that has been shot down, in "Manhattan at Midnight" series, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30.

Talks:

Mme. Elsa Schiaparelli, noted French designer, on "The Importance of the Unimportant in Fashion," in CBS's "Lecture Hall," WEEI, 4.

Thursday

Special events:

National Defense Advisory Commission to begin series of progress reports to the nation; Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., head of the Commission's Materials Division, first speaker, on the subject of the Commission's aims and accomplishments, CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

Drama:

Charles Laughton of the films to be featured in William A. Bacher's "Ode to Chicago," a tribute to the Windy City, in the "In Chicago Tonight" series, MBS-WAAB, 8:30.

"Henry Aldrich" (Ezra Stone) becomes involved in a juvenile comedy of love, in latest Clifford Goldsmith episode in "The Aldrich Family" (story), NBC-Red-WNAC, 8:30.

Serious music:

Gregor Piatigorsky, cellist, scheduled as soloist with Toronto Promenade Symphony Orchestra playing the Saint-Saëns Concerto in A minor; Beethoven's Overture to "Fidelio," a Bach Chaconne, arranged by Durieux, a Bach-Holst Fugue á la Gigue, two Spanish Dances of DeFalla, programmed by Reginald Stewart, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10:15.

'Hellzapoppin' Nearing Its Second Anniversary

By Walter Alford

On Sept. 22, 1938, a revue, designed for laughter, came with some trepidation to New York's Forty-Sixth Street Theater. It was billed as "Hellzapoppin," and was the effort, after 24 years of joint trouping, of two vaudeville comedians, Ole Olsen and Chic Johnson. The show came in from Boston, where it received varied notices and lost $8,000 the first week. No one thought it would last long.

But within a few weeks, "Hellzapoppin" moved to the big Winter Garden, and in no time was proving to be the most successful show housed by that playhouse in its 29 years' history. Olsen and Johnson are now preparing to commence its third continuous year in New York.

"Hellzapoppin" has grossed nearly $3,000,000—more money than any show has ever earned in Manhattan alone. No other full-scale musical has ever played so long in New York. On Thursday, Sept. 19, "Hellzapoppin" will be 870 performances old. Its nearest musical rival was "Rose Marie," which could point to only 681 times. Only four entertainments in Broadway's history have outdistanced it.

* * *

A good 65 per cent of "Hellzapoppin's" current audience is composed of out-of-towners, old friends made in days of tank-town touring, come to look up Olsen and Johnson. And much of the consistent popularity of the comedians lies in the unfailing welcome reserved for those who "knew Olsen and Johnson when. . . ."

Backstage at the Winter Garden before every performance a dozen or a score of people pile into Olsen's dressing room. Between session with his telephone, secretary, business manager, lawyer, and press agent, and attempts to get into his makeup, Olsen is shaking hands, introducing a man from Seattle to a girl from Atlanta, a lady from Portland, Maine, to a boy from his home town in Peru, Ind.; receiving gifts, handing out all his loose change to hangers-on; and making appointments to see new acts.

One night recently 25 airline hostesses came into the dressing room, and asked if they might see the show. "Oh, sure," said Olsen, without blinking an eyelid. A crate of Florida oranges was delivered, to be presented as a gag during the show to a prosperous California orange-grower.

* * *

A lot of fun at "Hellzapoppin" these days concerns celebrity-spotting, by the stars who like to "kid" notables, and by the more calculating press agents who want pictures of reactions to the nonsense on stage.

There have been many repeaters. A Mr. Cyrus Knouff, of Sandusky, Ohio, president of the American Crane Company, and Ole Olsen's school principal in other days, admits to seeing the show 24 times. Graham McNamee has caught it 14 times. Mayor La Guardia and Al Smith have been four times; Wendell Willkie, Beatrice Lillie, and Noel Coward, each on three occasions. Barbara Hutton, Jack Benny, General Johnson, Mrs. James Roosevelt, Sr., Arturo Godoy, Admiral Byrd, Thomas E. Dewey, Mel Ott, Tommy Manville, and Hedy Lamarr have been among those who have danced in the aisles to the "Boomps-a-Daisy," or who have been presented with such souvenirs as a 25-pound bag of flour, a step-ladder, a string of "wienies," or a 10-pound cake of ice.

In fact, their "country store" sequence has come to be one of the choice moments in the show. Presidents of industrial corporations, managers of ball teams, secretaries of conventions will call or write Olsen: "So-and-so of our company, a big executive from Syracuse, will be in seat B-111 at 'Hellzapoppin' tonight. How about a little gentle ribbing?" The tycoon from Syracause is certainly astonished, sometimes anoyed, but more often flattered when he receives a bunch of bananas in his lap, finds his name appropriated by "the wonder escape artist of the country," a clown in a strait jacket, or finds his identity taken over by a Chinaman about to sing a song of Ireland.

"Well," says Olsen, "it hands the guy a laugh, and he goes home and tells his friends. Next time they're in New York, they look us up too. It all adds up!"

Figures explain what the comedian means. Labor Day week, perhaps because of inclement World's Fair-going weather, or maybe because the city was crowded with returning vacationists and school-bound youngsters, "Hellzapoppin" rose to $30,000 for the week, and for not one of the eight performances were there less than 100 standees. The same, largely, was true again last week.

'Boyd's Shop' Written for Kane

Very close to Whitford Kane's heart is the St. John Ervine comedy, "Boyd's Shop," in which he will be starred when the Copley Productions Inc., inaugurates its new season at the Copley Theater on Saturday evening, Sept. 28. Nor can one blame him for his devotion to it, for it was written specially for him.

This is not the first time the distinguished Irish playwright has written a play for Kane. Twenty-five years ago, he composed "John Ferguson," intending Kane to play the title role. But as it happened Kane never acted in it, for when it was produced by the Abbey Theater he was on a long tour; and later, when the Theater Guild launched its career by presenting this play and sought Kane's services, he was again under contract which prevented him from appearing in it.

By an equally strange chance it nearly happened that the second play written by Ervine expressly for Kane was not done by him. The playwright sold the American rights to Kane. Some three years ago Max Gordon became interested in the script, but having the late Walter Connolly under contract, wanted him to play the leading role. So anxious was Kane to have the play produced that he was ready to step out of the picture and let Mr. Gordon have his way. But he had reckoned without Ervine. The latter knew of Connolly by reputation; he did not doubt that he was a fine actor but he still wanted Kane to play the part.

* * *

Here is what Ervine wrote when Kane reported the situation to him:

Honey Ditches, Seaton, Devon,
10th April, 1937

My dear Whitford:
Your letters followed me to Jerusalem from which I have just returned. I'm sorry you haven't had any luck over "Boyd's Shop," but you can keep pegging away at it until I tell you to stop. I want you to play Boyd.
Yours ever,
St. John Ervine.

And so Kane turned down Gordon and began looking for another sponsor. In the meantime he played the lead in "Excursion" and appeared with Maurice Evans in "Hamlet." But there was a steady stream of correspondence between him and Ervine—and always "Boyd's Shop" was uppermost in his thought.

On Nov. 20, 1938, Mr. Evans wrote:

My dear Whitford:
Many thanks for your letter. I would rather have Lowland Scots as actors in the cast than Southern Irish ones, for a reason that will be obvious to you, more than to most people. The Cork accent and idiom and outlook on life are as remote from the Belfast accent and idiom and outlook on life as are those of a Devonian from a Northumbrian or a Wiltshire shepherd from those of a Highland shepherd. A Dublin man cannot reproduce a Belfast man's voice, though a Belfast man, being . . . the intellectual, social, and physical superior of a Dublin man, can reproduce his with ease if he take the trouble to do so . . .
Yours Ever,
St. John Ervine.

* * *

The season went by without anything happening, and the following summer again finds Ervine writing.

3rd July, 1939

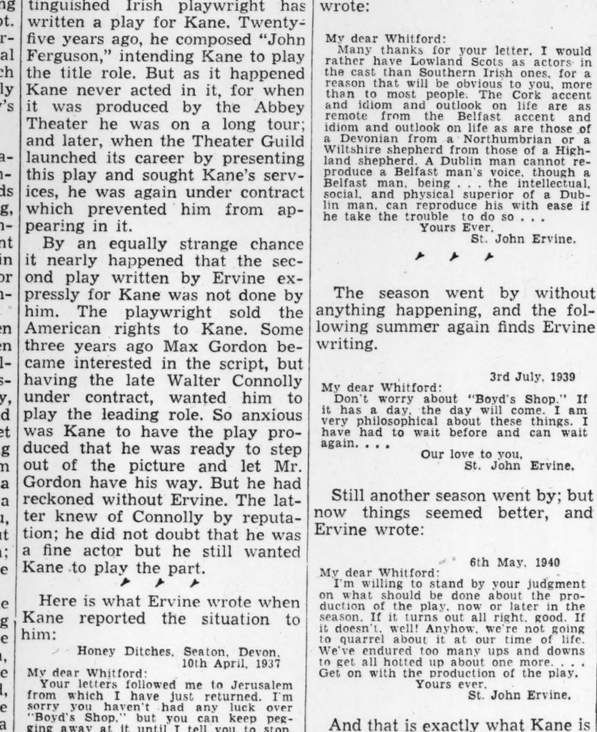
My dear Whitford:
Don't worry about "Boyd's Shop." If it has a day, the day will come. I am very philosophical about these things. I have had to wait before and can wait again. . . .
Our love to you,
St. John Ervine.

Still another season went by; but now things seemed better, and Ervine wrote:

6th May, 1940

My dear Whitford:
I'm willing to stand by your judgment on what should be done about the production of the play, now or later in the season. If it turns out all right, good. If it doesn't, well! Anyhow, we're not going to quarrel about it at our time of life. We've endured too many ups and downs to get all hotted up about one more. . . . Get on with the production of the play.
Yours ever,
St. John Ervine.

And that is exactly what Kane is now doing: getting on with the production of the play!



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Group from 'The Baker's Wife'

Raimu, center, plays the leading role in the film coming Wednesday to the Fine Arts.

Benay Venuta

Singing star of the Abbott and Costello variety period on Wednesdays, WNAC, 9 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable

Musical Revue

Shubert—
"Boys and Girls Together," starring Ed Wynn in his new musical revue. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Through Sept. 21.)

Films in Boston

Fenway—
"Captain Caution," with Victor Mature, Louise Platt and Leo Carrillo. 12:55, 3:55, 7:25, 10:20. "Earl of Puddlestone," with James Gleason. 2:30, 6:10, 9:00. "Crack Pot College Broadcast," 5:30.

Fine Arts—
"They Were Five," featuring Jean Gabin. 1:45, 3:45, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40. "March of Time," "Gateway to Panama." 1:25, 3:25, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20.

Keith Memorial—
"Hired Wife," starring Rosalind Russell and Brian Aherne. 9:35, a. m., 12:45, 3:55, 7:05, 10:15. "Men Against the Sky," with Richard Dix. 11:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:35, 8:45. "Information Please." 12:30, 3:40, 6:50, 10.

Kenmore—
"The Mortal Storm," Margaret Sullavan-J. Stewart. 2:50, 6:05, 9:30. "On Their Own," 1:20, 4:40, 8.

Metropolitan—
"The Sea Hawk," starring Errol Flynn. 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 5:55, 9:20. "Charlie Chan at the Wax Museum," featuring Sidney Toler, 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:10.

Modern—
"Rhythm on the River," with Bing Crosby. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:25, 6:40, 9:50. "Sporting Blood," featuring Robert Young and Maureen O'Sullivan. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:20.

Orpheum—
"Boom Town," starring Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. 10:55 a. m., 2:35, 6:15, 9:55. "The Lady in Question," with Brian Aherne. 9:30 a. m., 1:10, 4:50, 8:30.

Paramount—
"Captain Caution," with Victor Mature, Louise Platt and Leo Carrillo. 10:30 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:45, 9:35. "Earl of Puddlestone," with James Gleason. 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:25.

RKO Boston—
"Boys From Syracuse," Joe Penner, Martha Raye. 11:05 a. m., 1:50, 4:35, 7:20, 10:05. "Vengeance of the Deep." 9:50 a. m., 12:35, 3:20, 6:05, 8:50.

State—
"Boom Town," starring Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. 10:55 a. m., 2:35, 6:15, 9:55. "The Lady in Question," with Brian Aherne. 1:10, 4:50, 8:30.

South Station Theater—
John Nesbitt's "Passing Parade"; Donald Duck. Fishing in Hawaii, Hollywood's Best Juvenile Pete Smith, Three Stooges, latest war news and other subjects. Continuous 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Scollay—
"Rhythm on the River," starring Bing Crosby. 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:40. "Sporting Blood," featuring Robert Young and Maureen O'Sullivan. 10:05 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

Telepix—
"Young America Flies," "Sights of London," "Betty Hutton—Jitterbug No. 1," "Screen Snapshots," "Passing Parade," "Dustbowl Emigrants," "Disney's Donald Duck, and 30 minutes news digest.

Tremont—
"Doctor Takes a Wife," Loretta Young and Ray Milland. "Torrid Zone," with James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Trans-Lux—
"The Mummy's Hand," with Peggy Moran and Dick Foran. 10:55 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:20, 10:10. "The Leather Pushers," with Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:55, 8:45.

Uptown—
"Queen of Destiny," with Anna Neagle and Anton Walbrook. 2:30, 5:40, 8:50. "My Love Came Back," featuring Olivia De Havilland. 1, 4:05, 7:15, 10:25.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Allston: "Captain Is a Lady," Billie Burke-C. Coburn. "A Chump at Oxford." 2 and 8.
Capitol: "They Drive by Night," G. Raft-Ann Sheridan. "My Love Came Back," Olivia de Havilland-J. Lynn. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Susan and God," Joan Crawford-F. March. "Golden Gloves." 2 and 7:45.
Regent: "Waterloo Bridge," Vivien Leigh-R. Taylor. "Isle of Destiny." 2, 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Susan and God," Joan Crawford-Fredric March. "Women Without Names." 1:45, 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Maryland," Walter Brennan-John Payne. 1:40 and 7:50. "New Moon," Jeanette MacDonald-Nelson Eddy. 3:20 and 9:30.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Ramparts We Watch." 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. "New Moon," with Nelson Eddy-J. MacDonald. 3:05, 6:20, 9:49.

Brookline Village: "When the Daltons Rode," Randolph Scott. 3:30, 6:35, 9:30. "The Girl in Room 313," Kent Taylor. 2:05, 5:05, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Mystery Sea Raider," C. Landis. "Scatterbrain," Judy Canova. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "All this and Heaven Too," Bette Davis-C. Boyer. "King of Lumber Jacks." 2 and 8.
University: "They Drive by Night," Anne Sheridan. 2:55, 6:05, 9:20. "Ladies Must Live," Rosemary Lane-W. Morris. 1:45, 4:55, 8:10.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "They Drive by Night." 3:32, 9:32. "Maryland." 1:45, 7:45.
Dorchester: "Boys from Syracuse," Joe Penner. "Island of Doomed Men." 2, 7, 10.
Franklin Park: "They Drive by Night." 3:30, 9:30. "Maryland." 1:55 and 8:10.
Strand: "Andy Hardy Meets a Debutante," 3:16, 6:33, 9:31. "Mystery Sea Raiders." 1:55, 5:12, 8:10.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "All This And Heaven Too," Bette Davis-C. Boyer, "Pop Always Pays." 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Edison the Man." 2:57, 9:16. "Those Were the Days." 1:37, 7:56.
Park: "Doctor Takes a Wife," Loretta Young. "Passport to Alcatraz." Jack Holt-Noah Beery, Jr. 1:30, 7:30.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "All This, and Heaven Too," Bette Davis-C. Boyer. 2:59, 9:15 "Pop Always Pays," 1:49, 8:04.

JAMAIC PLAIN—Jamaica: "Way of All Flesh," Akim Tamiroff. "Sailor's Lady." 1:40, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Untamed," Ray Milland-P. Morrison. 2:30, 8:15. "I Was An Adventuress." Richard Greene. 3:50, 9:35.

MALDEN—Granada: "Andy Hardy Meets a Debutante," Mickey Rooney-J. Garland. 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. "Mystery Sea Raider." 1:50, 5, 8:10.
Maplewood: "Abe Lincoln in Illinois." "Twenty-One Days Together." 1:45 and 7.
Mystic: "The Captain Is a Lady," Charles Coburn-Marjorie Main. 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. "When the Daltons Rode," Randolph Scott-Kay Francis. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40.
Orpheum: "I Take This Woman," "La Conga Nights." 1:45 and 7.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Mystery Sea Raiders." 1:45, 8. "Andy Hardy Meets a Debutante."

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Twenty-Mule Team," Wallace Beery. "I Was an Adventuress." 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "New Moon," Nelson Eddy-J. MacDonald. "Military Academy," Tommy Kelly. 2, 6:45.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Untamed," Ray Milland. "Military Academy." 1:30 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "The Great McGinty," "We Who Are Young." 2 and 8 .

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "When the Daltons Rode," Kay Francis. "Turnabout," John Hubbard-C. Landis. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Andy Hardy Meets a Debutante," Mickey Rooney. "1,000,000 B. C.," Lon Chaney, Jr. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "The Return of Frank James," Henry Fonda. "The Man I Married," Joan Bennett. 2 and 6:30.

QUINCY—Quincy: "My Love Came Back," Olivia de Havilland. "Pier 13."
Strand: "They Drive By Night," George Raft. "The Boys from Syracuse," Martha Raye, Allan Jones, Joe Penner.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Andy Hardy Meets a Debutante," Mickey Rooney. "The Captain Is a Lady." 2 and 8.
Revere: "Andy Hardy Meets a Debutante," Mickey Rooney. "The Captain Is a Lady." 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Ghost Breakers," Bob Hope. "Saint Takes Over," George Sanders. 2 and 7:45.
Capitol and Ball Square: "New Moon," Nelson Eddy-J. MacDonald. "Golden Gloves," Richard Denning. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Torrid Zone," "Heaven with a Barbed Wire Fence." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Waterloo Bridge," V. Leigh-Robert Taylor. "Dr. Kildare's Strange Case." 2 and 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Jezebel," Henry Fonda-George Brent. "Love Before Breakfast," Carole Lombard. 1:45 and 7.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Till We Meet Again." 3:20, 9:20. "Danger on Wheels." 2:09, 8:09.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson-Laurence Olivier. "We Who Are Young," Lana Turner. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Safari," Madeleine Carroll. "I Was an Adventuress." 2 and 8.
Watertown Square: "Waterloo Bridge." "Man With Nine Lives." 2 and 8.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Turnabout." "I Was an Adventuress." 2 and 7:45.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "If I Had My Way." "Turnabout." 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Doctor Takes a Wife." 2:27, 8:03. "Girl in Room 313." 4:05, 6:50, 9:51.

News of the Screen

New York

Henry Fonda and Paulette Goddard will be co-starred in "Lady Eve," the next production of Preston Sturges, the writer-director. Mr. Sturges was responsible for "The Great McGinty" and "Christmas in July." The latter is soon to be released.

* * *

George Pal, known in Europe for his "Puppetoons," has been signed by Paramount to make six one-reel puppet films to be known as "Madcap Models." Before the European war, Mr. Pal worked variously in Germany, France, and Holland. Pat McGeehan of the radio will voice the "leading man" for Mr. Pal's short subjects.

* * *

Warners are planning to star James Cagney in "The Tanks Are Coming," a film dealing with the training of soldiers for the U. S. Army's tank corps. Owen Crump is preparing the screen play. A location unit is being sent to Fort Knox, Kentucky, headquarters of the Tank Corps. Mr. Cagney's current vehicle, "A City for Conquest," in which he co-stars with Ann Sheridan, arrives at the Strand Theater, on Sept. 27.

* * *

James Roosevelt has borrowed Lloyd Bacon from Warners to direct "Martin Eden," a film based on the novel by Jack London. Mr. Roosevelt is trying to secure the services of Geraldine Fitzgerald and Franchot Tone for the production. "Martin Eden" is scheduled to go before the cameras on Dec. 1, a week after work begins on "Pot o' Gold," another Roosevelt production.

* * *

Photographs of the restored Williamsburg, Va., have been placed on display at the Music Hall and will be exhibited throughout the forthcoming run of "The Howards of Virginia," in which Cary Grant and Martha Scott are co-starred. Raleigh Tavern, the College of William and Mary, Bruton Parish Church, the Capitol, and the Governor's Palace are among the landmarks depicted.

* * *

Paramount executives have been so favorably impressed with public reaction to "North West Mounted Police," that they are going to ask exhibitors to raise their box office prices when the picture is generally released in Thanksgiving Week . . . Bette Davis, Edward G. Robinson, Edward Arnold, and Lee Bowman are among Hollywood folk now visiting or on their way to New York. . . .

Gail Patrick has been added to the cast of "Fighting Sons," with Jackie Cooper, Bonita Granville, June Preisser, Gene Reynolds, and Ian Hunter . . . His role in "Arizona" completed, Warren William is now at work on his seventh "Lone Wolf" mystery—"Alias the Lone Wolf" . . . John Carradine has been assigned an important role in "Western Union," with Robert Young, Joan Bennett, Randolph Scott, and Dean Jagger . . . Jeffrey Lynn has been given one of the top roles in Mark Hellinger's "The Fabulous Thirties," and Walter Brennan is to play an important part in "Sergeant York."

Amusements

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
ROSALIND RUSSELL · BRIAN AHERNE · VIRGINIA BRUCE
HIRED WIFE
2nd FEATURE
MEN AGAINST THE SKY
RICHARD DIX · WENDY BARRIE · EDMUND LOWE
Latest INFORMATION PLEASE

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
Big Show Sensation!
CLARK GABLE • SPENCER TRACY
CLAUDETTE COLBERT • HEDY LAMARR
in "BOOM TOWN"
Also "The Lady in Question"

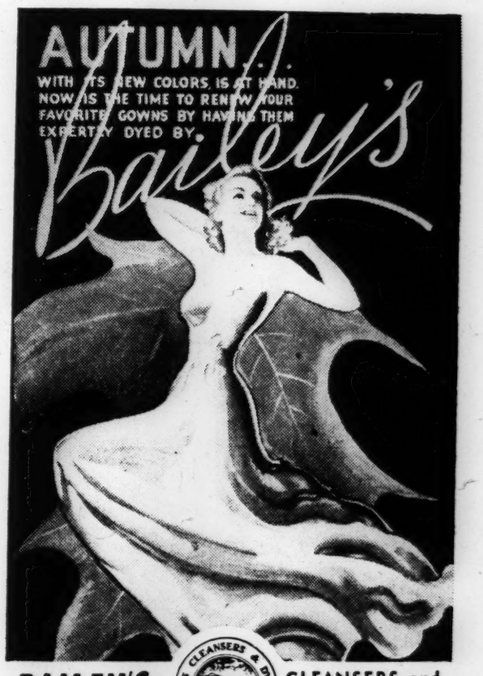
BOSTON (STAGE

SHUBERT—Last 7 Times | MAT. TOM'W
ED WYNN
IN HIS SENSATIONAL MUSICAL REVUE
BOYS & GIRLS TOGETHER
THE DeMarcos • JANE Pickens • DAVE Apollon
NIGHTS: $1.10-$1.65-$2.20-$2.75-$3.30
MATS.: $.55-$1.10-$1.65-$2.20-$2.75

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

ROSALIND RUSSELL · BRIAN AHERN · VIRGINIA BRUCE
"HIRED WIFE"
PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW ★ ROXY 7th Avenue & 50th St.

AUTUMN A.
WITH ITS NEW COLORS IS AT HAND.
NOW IS THE TIME TO RENEW YOUR FAVORITE GOWNS BY HAVING THEM EXPERTLY DYED BY
Bailey's



BAILEY'S CLEANSERS and DYERS
51 West Street BOSTON Han 8126
608 Beacon Street BOSTON Ken 3838

Boston Olympics May Play in Senior Group—Pirates Here for Short Series

Provincial League Folds And Larger Circuit Likely

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A realignment of the amateur hockey situation likely will take place here in Boston. The Olympics, members of the Quebec Provincial League, probably will enter a new formation of the Quebec Senior League. The Provincial League is at the folding stage, with Sherbrooke and St. Hyacinthe dropping and possibly others. The Senior group probably will expand to a 10-team circuit and absorb the willing Provincial clubs that have the ability to draw spectators.

Such a set-up would be more attractive to Boston fandom since the Senior group has stronger and better teams. It would mean that the Olympics would have to spruce up somewhat to meet such improved clubs, but the fans here would have the opportunity to view the best amateur hockey Canada affords, and Montreal fans would have a chance to see the Olympics.

Pro Teams Ready

The professional hockey situation has ironed out most of its difficulties and the National Hockey League is proceeding is usual. The various teams are planning their pre-season training, some as early as Oct. 1, and all customary moves are being made in conjunction with Canadian military authorities.

An interesting angle crops up in the newly adopted agreement between the professional and amateur bodies. The National Hockey League has agreed to give the Canadian amateur authorities $500 if an amateur player is signed and remains in the major league. If the same boy is signed and farmed to the minors the payment is to be $250.

Strange Ruling

According to most interpretations of amateur athletics such a payment, even to the governing body of amateur sport, is strange. Reason for all this seems to be because previously an amateur team received some such payment even though the boy might have been a member of it only one season while having spent two or three previous seasons of hockey with another amateur club and the latter received nothing. Now the money will go to an international amateur hockey body and be distributed proportionally to the amateur clubs the boy formerly performed for.

Another new ruling in hockey is the result of wartime conditions. If a professional hockey player in the National Hockey League who is a soldier, playing for Boston for example, should be released and then offer his services to two other teams in the major league and be refused, he will automatically be reinstated as an amateur.

Boston Box Score

Red Sox

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Di Maggio cf	5	1	2	3	2	0	0
Cramer rf	4	3	1	1	1	0	0
Williams lf	5	0	2	4	0	0	0
Foxx 1b	3	0	0	0	11	2	0
Cronin 3b	3	1	0	0	0	1	0
Doerr 2b	3	0	1	1	3	4	0
Carey ss	4	1	1	1	0	4	0
Desautels c	4	0	1	1	8	0	0
Wilson p	4	0	1	1	2	1	0
Totals	35	6	9	12	27	12	0
CHICAGO							
Webb 2b	3	0	0	0	3	2	1
Kolloway 2b	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Tresh c	4	2	2	4	3	0	0
Kuhel 1b	4	0	0	0	10	1	0
Solters lf	3	0	1	2	4	1	0
Appling ss	4	0	0	0	0	5	2
Rosenthal rf	3	0	0	0	1	0	1
Krevich cf	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
Kennedy 3b	3	0	1	2	1	1	0
Dietrich p	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Appleton p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Short	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brown p	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	30	2	5	9	27	16	5

*Batted for Appleton in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Boston	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	0	0—6
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—2

Runs batted in, Williams 2, Carey, Desautels, Kuhel, Solters. Two-base hits, Di Maggio, Solters, Kennedy. Three-base hits, Williams, Tresh. Hits, off Dietrich, 8 in 6 innings; off Appleton, 1 in 2 innings; off Brown, 0 in 1 inning. Left on base, Boston 6, Chicago 3. Sacrifice hit, Doerr. Base on balls, by Wilson 2, by Dietrich 3. Struck out, by Wilson 5, by Dietrich. Double plays, Wilson and Doerr; Carey, Doerr and Foxx; Kuhel, Appling and Kuhel; Appling, Webb and Kuhel. Losing pitcher, Dietrich. Time, 1h. 53m. Umpires, Kolls, Rue and Geisel. Attendance (actual), 2,940.

Eagle Eleven Set to Open Local Grid Year Saturday

To Boston College falls the honor this year of opening the local college football season, which gets under way Saturday when Centre College of Kentucky arrives for a tussle out at Alumni Field in Newton.

Although the game with the Colonels will be more or less in the nature of a trial flapping of the Eagle wings—to see how near ready they are to fly to New Orleans to meet Tulane the following week—the kick-off is being eagerly awaited not only by the student body but by most of the football-conscious public in this area.

For one thing, this will be the first game for Boston College since the Cotton Bowl affair last New Year's Day. Since then spring practice and fall practice have intervened, and interest is being centered on the improvement Coach Frank Leahy has been able to make in his second year at the Heights.

Coach Leahy, while still a master of the pessimistic forecast, does cautiously admit that there should be an improvement in the demonstration of the Notre Dame system he installed last fall. He is anxious to receive the Centre cohorts to watch his new eleven in action, but beyond that he is not at all optimistic about the future. This policy is Leahy's personal addition to the Notre Dame system.

Second Year

The fact that this will be the second year of the South Bend system for B. C. should make the team more powerful on the offensive than it was last year, when it won all but one game on its regular schedule and barely missed connections against Clemson in the Sugar Bowl.

One thing that can be said with assurance about this year's Eagle brood is that it will contain plenty of weight. Both the line and in the backfield—Charlie O'Rourke being practically the only exception—will bring a lot of poundage to bear on the opposition.

In the line, to mention a few, there are the huge Chet Gladchuk at center, 242 pounds of manpower; George Kerr, the driving guard who weighs just under 200 pounds; John Yauckoes, the towering tackle who drags 253 pounds around with him, and Gene Goodreault and Alex Lukachick, a couple of 200-pound ends.

The backfield boasts many players who tip the scales at 200 pounds or slightly under, including Jauron, McGowan, Toczylowski, Holovak, Williams, and Davis. The only other lightweight flash besides O'Rourke is Lightning Lou Montgomery, the colored star from Brockton.

Centre's Record

Just what kind of opposition Centre will bring to Boston is almost a mystery, although their last season's record sheds some light on the subject. Transylvania was the only school over which the Colonels boasted a win. They lost five and tied two of the remaining contests. Ties were with Louisville and Cincinnati, while the following close defeats were recorded: by Mississippi 7-0, by Army 9-6, by Ohio Wesleyan 13-7, and by Chattanooga 12-2. The only rout was suffered at the hands of Virginia Tech, which won 28-0.

The Eagle coaching staff is hopeful that the Colonels will provide a stiff enough test to give the Maroon and Gold ample experience, for experience is just what is needed for the Tulane game. And it is no secret that Leahy is pointing for the New Orleans trip.

Leahy will watch especially the replacements for the four men he lost from last year's squad. The four lost include Capt. Ernie Schwotzer at guard, Pete Cignetti at fullback, Dick Harrison at end, and Vito Ananis, the East's leading scorer last fall.

The B. C. backfield line-up will probably include Toczylowski, O'Rourke, Holovak, and Maznicki, while the line tentatively will include Goodreault and Lukachik at end, Yackoes and Canale at tackle, Kerr and Repko at guard, and Gladchuk at center.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FIELD
Tomorrow at 3:00 P. M.
BEES vs. PITTSBURGH
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2195

Bates Scrimmages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Maine., Sept. 17—A probable starting team of the Bates Bobcats will be chosen today after Coach Wendell Mansfield and his staff have had another opportunity to observe the squad in scrimmage.

First scrimmage of the season was held Saturday, and while the results were not as bright as some had hoped for, none the less several men who have been in the background in the practice sessions to date came to light and look like promising first string material.

Coach Mansfield had the squad working out in units today, but for the most part individual blocking and tackling was stressed. Mansfield still contends that a good offense is the best defense and is molding his second Bates team along those lines.

Football Briefs

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 17 (AP)—Yale's 1940 football team held its first practice of the season yesterday amid complaints that Connecticut's mid-September weather was too cold.

The temperature was in the low 60's as Coach "Ducky" Pond sent 64 candidates through two two-hour drills and Trainer Charlie Hoyt said warmer weather was needed to get the boys in top condition quickly. Pond remarked, however, that all players apparently had kept themselves in good physical shape through the summer and he scheduled the first scrimmage for Thursday. Yale has but three weeks in which to prepare for the opener against Virginia.

A squad of four seniors, headed by Capt. Hal Whiteman, and seven juniors was named as a tentative first team for signal drill.

HANOVER, N. H., Sept. 17 (AP)—Dartmouth football candidates went through the longest scrimmage of the practice season yesterday with the first and second elevens tangling in a torrid session.

Sophomore Johnny Krol contributed the only score of the engagement for the first eleven, taking a lateral pass from fellow halfback Ray Wolfe on the second team 10-yard stripe and racing unmolested across the goal line.

HAMILTON, N. Y., Sept. 17 (AP)—The expected shake-up of Colgate's Red Raiders came yesterday with Coach Andy Kerr making five major changes and then sending the new outfit against the reserves in a smashing scrimmage.

Jack Scott was installed at left guard in place of Sophomore Steve Poleshuk, Ed Vanloan won back his job at right guard, veteran Dave Buck was in at center again, Trey Coley, senior, took over the quarterback job ahead of Bill Fox and Ed Phinney was used at left halfback ahead of Al Hanover.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 17 (AP)—Return of Dick Donovan, 1939 reserve end, relieved the Brown situation somewhat today.

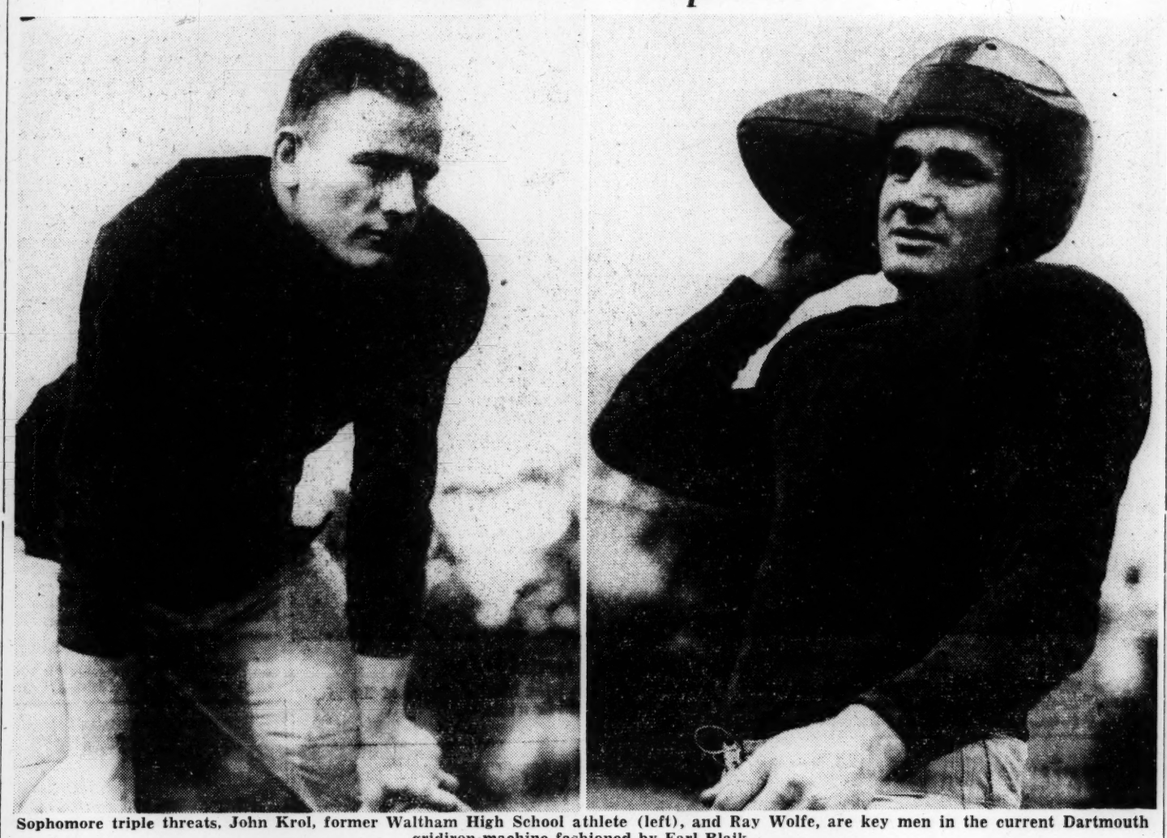
A quiz on assignments and plays occupied the greater part of the morning, with passing drill and scrimmage featuring the afternoon session.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 17 (AP)—Princeton University's gridders plunged into their first stiff contact work yesterday.

Coach Tad Wieman rehearsed aerial and running plays against the scrubs. He alternated two backfields behind the first-string line.

Dave Allerdice and Stan Pearson handled the passing, while Baker Bradenbaugh, Peters, and Jackson were the principal ball toters.

Indians on Warpath?



Sophomore triple threats, John Krol, former Waltham High School athlete (left), and Ray Wolfe, are key men in the current Dartmouth gridiron machine fashioned by Earl Blaik.

Krol, Wolfe Potential Dartmouth Backfield Stars

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Sept. 17—In recent football seasons at Dartmouth there was Hutchinson or MacLeod. Then you cannot forget the earlier years of Marsters or McCall, Morton or Wolff, Oberlander or Lane.

But today, there is a new name for speculation—Krol, Johnny of Waltham, Mass., he of the trained toe and the flying feet. As a contemporary mate, Dartmouth presents Wolfe, the speed-ray of Huntington, W. Va., another sophomore worth repute.

Dartmouth's faculty of attracting potentially strong backs again seems in evidence here as the Big Green concluded double practice sessions today preparatory to the opening of classes tomorrow.

Two Potential Stars

This year the Indians are not only fortunate with one backfield star, but two who are expected to lead the Blaik forces through an exacting campaign. At least, that is the hope of their closest followers here.

From all indications, both Wolfe and Krol are quite capable of filling their important roles. Both are potential running threats, Wolfe the open field variety, and Krol a plunger and also dangerous in the opponents' secondary.

The need of a good punter, both for offensive and defensive reasons is always uppermost in any coach's mind. Both sophomores excel in this department, Krol especially, so that Blaik has turned his attention to other fields during the fall practices.

Waltham High Flash

Krol was an outstanding schoolboy punter for Waltham High School and was an All-Scholastic in the Greater Boston region largely through his ability to kick. He gets distance on his boots as well as accuracy, while his spirals are high enough to allow his ends plenty of time to get down the field. When he is in the game, Krol will undoubtedly do most of the punting, although Wolfe can fill in when necessary.

The size of both sophomores leans towards durability, and from all accounts of the weakness in reserves, Coach Blaik is much relieved. Krol weighs 185 and stands 5 feet 10 inches. Wolfe is five pounds lighter and one inch shorter.

The West Virginia lad steps into the important position left vacant by Bill Hutchinson's graduation last spring. From his tail back post, he is expected to pass and run to the right. Although not an exceptional passer, his aerial flings have constantly improved this fall, enough to insure mixture in Dartmouth offensive moves, which major mainly in deep runs.

Krol Spins

Krol is the spinning back from the No. 3 position in the single wing back attack. From this post, he must spin, buck the line, and if through, have enough speed and deception for long open field runs. He must also quick kick and pass.

The hopes, then, of a good season this fall for the Big Green are all wrapped up in these two sophomores holding down the key positions in the Dartmouth attack. Both are talented and possess an experienced high, prep and freshman record behind them. The field is wide open for them as far as varsity experience is concerned. Only the season ahead will determine whether they will join the long list of famous Dartmouth backs.

Wall Street Firm May Buy Yankees Times Story Says

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (AP)—The New York Times said today a Wall Street investment firm is seeking to form a syndicate to purchase the New York Yankees, indicating that the plan of former Postmaster General James A. Farley to buy the team may have fallen through.

However, when the matter of the proposed syndicate was brought to Farley's attention last night, the paper said, he asserted he had not heard of the plan and declared he was still interested in acquiring the baseball team.

According to the Times, the investment house of F. B. Eyre & Co., has sent letters to prominent men in business and private life inviting them to join a syndicate which would buy and direct the club.

Farley's interest in purchasing the club was disclosed last July. Subsequently the former Democratic National Chairman became chairman of the board of the Coca-Cola Export Corporation.

The Times said it could not be learned whether "the reputed failure of the Farley purchase plan" was a result of his backers' inability to raise sufficient funds to clinch the deal or because of a "flagging of their interest" upon news of Farley's selection for the Coca-Cola job.

"In any event," the story said, "it was learned from a trustee of the Ruppert estate, which holds the controlling interest in the Yankee baseball club, that the door has not been closed to a Farley purchase on the terms originally proffered, and also that somewhat more favorable terms have been made for the new syndicate now in the process of formation."

The price of the Yankee properties, including the Newark and Kansas City clubs, is $4,000,000 net according to a trustee, the paper says.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

(Three leaders in each league)

Player Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct
Di Maggio, Yankees	120	464	86	162	.349
Radcliff, Browns	139	540	79	188	.348
Appling, White Sox	139	525	83	180	.334
Lombardi, Reds	110	376	50	120	.319
Cooney, Bees	105	363	40	115	.317
Hack, Cubs	136	547	92	173	.316

Splitting the Fairways

Lawson Little Here This Week End

Lawson Little, the chunky pro whose five-year famine in the professional golfing circles was broken this year by his victory in the national open, is coming to Boston this week end for a 36-hole match-play test with Harold "Jug" McSpaden of Winchester.

The match should prove an interesting exhibition of Lawson's known ability in match play, inasmuch as the Bretton Woods pro was not able to compete in this year's P. G. A. tournament at Hershey, where McSpaden went to the semifinals. Little still has a few years to go before his five-year apprenticeship will have been served—one of the requirements of P. G. A. membership.

For McSpaden, winner this year of the Philippine open and three-time winner of the Massachusetts open, the match will offer a chance either to gain a lot of prestige by winning, or losing a lot by being defeated. McSpaden, however, does not seem concerned about the outcome, convinced that he will win and certain that the possibility of gain more than offsets the risk in losing.

Jug will have a slight advantage, as the match will be held on his home course at Winchester. The first 18-hole round will take place Saturday at 3:15 p. m., with the second coming Sunday at 2:45 p. m. Tickets, on sale at the club, are priced at $1 each plus tax.

* * *

Ted Bishop returned from his unsuccessful crack at the U. S. amateur in New York last week to pace the 14th annual Hotel and Restaurant News golf tournament at Oyster Harbors yesterday. Scoring a gross 79, Ted led a record-breaking field of 130.

* * *

Bear Hill's annual mixed foursome tournament will get under way at the Stoneham course tomorrow, with a large field expected to gather at the first tee in the morning. The affair is being sponsored by the Women's Golf Association and will be at 18 holes, with two gross and two net prizes. Last year a field of 53 teams entered, with Tommy O'Leary of Sharon and Ann Gormley of Hatherly scoring a gross 77 to win.

The N. E. P. G. A.'s amateur-pro tournament at Happy Valley was won by Tom Mahan and Dr. John Grady of United Shoe, who scored a 68-71—139 despite wind and rain. Johnny Thoren of Woodland and Pete Jarboe of Woodland paired for first net prize with 140-134.

* * *

Qualifiers in the Class C and D tournament for the Allen Bowl were led yesterday at Salem by Mrs. Herbert Chesley of Charles River, who scored a 50-54—104. In second place was Mrs. Arthur P. Schier of Kernwood with a 55-51—106. Match play began today, and will continue through Friday.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

For Wednesday, Sept. 18

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
(6.04mc-49.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:30 p. m.—Harvard University series: talk.
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:15 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will program.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—Music Hath Charms.
10:30 p. m.—Aviation School.

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Berlin 7:15 p. m.—Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.
Moscow 8 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25m.
London 8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks"; Leslie Howard. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Budapest 8:30 p. m.—Choir; News in English, Traveler's News. HAT4, 9:12 meg., 32.5 m.
London 9:15 p. m.—"Hi, Gang!" Variety entertainment. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Tokyo 9:30 p. m.—New Japanese Music. JLS2, 17.84 meg., 16.8 m.
Berlin 9:30 p. m.—"Lord Haw Haw." DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.
Rome 9:40 p. m.—EIAR Symphony Orchestra. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
London 10:30 p. m.—Radio news-reel for North American listeners. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Rome 11 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.3 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
Berlin 11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Frisch Leads Pittsburgh Out of Second Division

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This has been one of Frankie Frisch's most successful years since crashing the managerial field of the National League. Inheriting an uninspired Pittsburgh club that finished a weak sixth under Pie Traynor in 1939, the "old Fordham Flash" made a few changes here and there, convinced his players that they belonged in the first division, and now is almost certain to close the race as high or higher than fourth. Early today the Pirates were only half a game behind the St. Louis Cardinals, who are notched in third place.

Unfamiliar with the day-by-day ability of some of his men, Frisch was off to a bad start in the spring. He won three straight, but then proceeded to lose 11 of the next 12 and dropped into the cellar with a resounding thud.

Opening Line-up

His opening-day line-up had Elbie Fletcher, Pep Young, Arky Vaughan and Lee Handley around the infield, Johnny Rizzo, Bob Elliott and Deb Garms reading from left to right in the outfield, and Virgil Davis and Heinie Mueller behind the bat. The starting pitchers during that first week were Bob Klinger, Joe Bowman, Danny MacFayden and the Knoxville rookie, Oadis Swigart.

Through the weeks following, Frisch moved his men around like a chess master. He tried starting every pitcher on the staff and finally arrived at the conclusion that his best six men were Max Butcher, Ken Heintzelman, Red Sewell, John Lanning, Dick Lanahan and Klinger. Frankie now has his original infield intact, except that he alternates Handley and Garms at third base, according to the opposing pitcher. Garms, once a Bee, has hit sensationally for the Pirates, although the manager admits that he is not a good outfielder.

Di Mag Improves

Frisch has settled on an outfield of Van Robays in left, Vince Di Maggio in center and Elliott in right. Di Maggio, who flopped under Bill McKechnie at both Boston and Cincinnati, has shown vast improvement since arriving with the Buccaneers, and probably has earned a permanent spot in the Pittsburgh garden for the next few years.

However, Pirate critics are inclined to trace the general club improvement to one man—Al Lopez, the peppery backstop. Bee fans can understand such comment. Lopez caught brilliantly for the Boston club and made many friends in this city. Defensively, there is little doubt that he is one of the outstanding mit and mask men of the modern era. With the lift that Al provided, Frisch was able to turn a mediocre mound staff into a first division group.

The Pirates are in town today and tomorrow. The latter day marks the close of the 1940 western series at the Allston Hive. Thursday and Friday are open dates here. The game originally scheduled for Friday with the Giants has been moved back to manufacture a double-header on Sunday.

Sunday, incidentally, will be Dick Errickson Day. The occasion was started by his friends at the Commonwealth Baking Company of Worcester, where he once worked, and where his brother is presently employed. As the right-hander was scheduled to work this afternoon against the Pirates, he probably can go again Sunday in one half of the twin bill.

Boston Batting

Bees

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Cooney	105	363	115	.317
Rowell	121	451	141	.313
Moore	104	355	102	.287
Miller	140	333	151	.283
Ross	138	527	149	.283
West	98	485	127	.262
Sisti	116	440	111	.252
Hassett	120	453	107	.236
Broskie	5	9	2	.222
Glossop	80	220	47	.213
Berres	96	237	46	.194
Masi	63	139	27	.194
Wietelmann	28	21	4	.190
Andrews	19	32	6	.188
Wilborn	3	3	0	.000
Gremp	2	3	0	.000

Red Sox

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave
Carey	31	43	17	.395
Williams	132	510	173	.339
Finney	124	517	168	.321
Cramer	141	629	190	.306
Foxx	133	477	141	.295
Di Maggio	96	366	107	.292
Doerr	139	546	159	.291
Spence	46	66	19	.288
Tabor	110	424	119	.280
Cronin	110	513	143	.279
Peacock	37	114	30	.263
Gelbert	44	142	36	.254
Owen	20	57	12	.211
Desautels	63	194	40	.206
Glenn	24	47	8	.128
Lupien	1	1	0	.000

Boston Pitching

Bees

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Tobin	13	5	3	.625
Salvo	20	10	8	.556
Errickson	22	11	11	.500
Posedel	34	12	17	.414
Sullivan	33	9	13	.409
Javery	26	2	3	.100
Strincevich	30	4	8	.333
Piechota	29	2	4	.333
Coffman	31	1	5	.167

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Terry	4	1	0	1.000
Johnson	16	6	2	.750
Wilson	38	10	5	.667
Grove	20	7	4	.636
Heving	37	10	7	.588
Dickman	34	8	6	.571
Hash	31	7	7	.500
Gaicheuse	21	6	6	.500
Bagby	34	9	15	.375
Osternueller	28	1	9	.208
Fleming	8	0	1	.000

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Bees - Pirates	"Sing Song Time"
3:15	Waltz music	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees - Pirates	"Console Capers"
3:45	"Continental Cafe"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	baseball game	WPA speaker
4:00	'Of Men and Books'	Exposition Follies	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Boston Bees - Pirates	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"Tropical Tunes"	Exposition Follies	"Stella Dallas"	baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Boston Bees - Pirates	Consolairs"
4:45	"Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: news	"Young Widder Brown"	baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	Organ Melodies	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"In Record Time"	Malcolm Claire	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports	Francis E. Kelly	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Dance Hour"; records	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Frank Ryan's Sports	"Five Star News"
6:00	News; Edwin Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner concert	Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	"Dinner Dance"; talk	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Radio Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Fred Hoey, sports	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Prairie Buddies"
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports; political talk
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Dinner music
7:15	Talk, Mayor Tobin	"Mr. Keen"; drama	News Roundup	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Five Star News"
7:30	Helen Menken in	"Musico"; song guessing	Concert music	Serenade; music	"Let's Dance"
7:45	"Second Husband"	contest	Primary returns	Primary returns	"The Quintones"
8:00	"Court of Missing	Roy Shield's Revue; or-	Ray Bloch's Orchestra;	Wythe Williams, news	"Around the Town"
8:15	Heirs"; interviews,	chestra; soloists	Group Theater drama	"Cats 'n' Jammers"	"Around the Town"
8:30	"First Nighter";	"Information, Please";	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"In a Mexican Patio"	Local sport program
8:45	dramatic sketch	questions and answers	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Primary returns	"About Today"; drama
9:00	"We, the People";	"Musical Americana";	Frank Crumit and Julia	Constitution Day Pro-	"Variety Hour"
9:15	variety; music	soloists; orchestra	Sanderson's quiz	gram: speakers	"Variety Hour"
9:30	Thomas Mann	"Concert Hall of the	"Meredith Willson's Mu-	Primary returns	"Variety Hour"
9:45	"Island Songs"	Air"; recordings	sical Revue"	Primary returns	"Variety Hour"
10:00	Glenn Miller's Or.	Concert orchestra	"Summer Pastime";	Raymond Gram Swing	"Five Star News"
10:15	Primary returns	"Aloha Land"; music	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	News Service	Dance Parade
10:30	Jay Wesley, sports	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	"Uncle Walter's Doz-	Primary returns	To be Announced
10:45	"News of the War"	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	house"; variety	Primary returns	Ben Pollack's Orchestra
11:00	Weather; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	Primary returns	Local sport program
11:15	Primary returns	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Primary returns	"The Blue Beetle"
11:30	Primary returns	"Music You Want"	Primary Returns	Primary returns	"Day's End"
11:45	Primary returns	"Music You Want"	Primary Returns	Primary returns	"Five Star News"

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"On Your Toes"	Recordings	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	Tony, Juanita and Buddy	"Alice and Adrian"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	News of Europe	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; "Musical Time-
8:30	"Lover's Lane"	Headline News; music	"Portia Blake"; sketch	Andrew Jacobson's	table"
8:45	"About Us"	Shopping Service	"Kate Hopkins"; sketch	Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	"Your Treat"	News; Mildred Carlson	Dramatized news	Arthur Godfrey, songs	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	News Service	"The Breakfast Club";	Variations; music	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	WEEI Food Fair	Don McNeill, m. c.; so-	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Radio Review	Radio Review
9:45	Bachelor's Children	loists; orchestra	"Julia Blake"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
10:00	"Kitty Kelly"; sk.	Jack Dalton, songs	"The Man I Married"	New England Cupboard	"Garden Rambler"
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	"Midstream"; drama	"Melody Strings"	"Al Blake's Cowboys"
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	Musical calisthenics	"Going Shopping With
10:45	"Stepmother"	"Family Circle"	"By Kathleen Norris"	"Choir Loft"	You"
11:00	Short, Short Story	Mildred W. Carlson	"David Harum"; sketch	News Service	Studio Speaker
11:15	"Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Road of Life"; drama	"Singing Strings"	Waltzes
11:30	"Big Sister"; sketch	"The Wife Saver"	"Against the Storm"	"Highlights, Halftones"	"Lost and Found"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	"The Guiding Light"	"Roving Reporter"	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review	"Woman in White"	News Service	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; Stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam, baritone	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Tide
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	Monitor Views the News
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Frank Luther, songs	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	Cowgirl Songstress	Dramatic sketch	"Song Treasury"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness,	"Harvey and Dell"; sk.	Marjorie Mills, house-	"The Johnson Family"	Margaret Porter, songs,
1:45	"Road of Life"	"Exposition Ladies"	hold talk	News Service	Margaret Porter, songs
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Concert Hall"	Hymns of All Churches	FM demonstration	Religious program
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	N. E. News; Weather	"Grimm's Daughter"	FM demonstration	Religious program
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	"Favorite Waltzes"	"Vallant Lady"; sketch	"25 Years Ago Today"	Evelyn Cornett, songs
2:45	"My Son and I"	Defense talk	"Light of the World"	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Bees-Pittsburgh	"Song Stylist"
3:15	Merry Minstrel Men	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Pirates baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees-Pittsburgh	"Melody Mart"
3:45	"Continental Cafe"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Pirates baseball game	"Console Capers"
4:00	Lecture Hall	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Boston Bees-Pittsburgh	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Recruiting Program	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; serial	Pirates baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Boston Bees-Pittsburgh	"Consolairs"
4:45	"Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: news	"Young Widder Brown"	Pirates baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	Music; vocal duo	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"In Record Time"	Women's Clubs Program	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	J

Scrambled American League Pennant Race May Run to Final Day—Coast Sidelines

Indians Split Twin Bill; Detroit Beats Washington

By the Associated Press

The scrambled American League pennant struggle may go to the last day of the season before it's settled, so today's best advice for bewildered fans is to save their shouting until the shooting is over.

A glance at the standings would convince almost anybody that the fight has narrowed down to two teams, but a second glance, this one at the remaining schedule, would show just as convincingly that more is yet to come.

Cleveland divided a doubleheader with the Philadelphia Athletics yesterday, winning the first 8-3 and losing the second 3-2. This was good enough to hold the lead, but the Detroit Tigers gnawed the margin down to half a game by routing the Washington Senators 9-2.

Crushing Setbacks

The case for a two-team finish comes from the crushing setbacks sustained by the third-place New York Yankees and fourth-place Chicago White Sox, leaving this standing:

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	GB	TP
Cleveland	82	60	.577		12
Detroit	81	60	.574	½	13
New York	77	63	.550	4	14
Chicago	78	65	.545	4½	11

In the short time left to play the chances of either the Yanks or White Sox overtaking the leaders might seem remote, except for the fact that Cleveland and Detroit still have six games to play against each other.

They might easily stand each other off and let some pursuer sneak in, and in any event there is little chance of any club clinching the pennant till their final series.

Yankees Crack

The only club that has cracked so far is the Yankees, who were shattered 16-4 by the St. Louis Browns yesterday. This was the sixth loss in seven games for the champs and the largest score against them this year. Rookie Johnny Lucadello hit two home runs and a single with the bases loaded and three other Brownies hit homers.

The White Sox's 6-2 defeat by Boston was their first loss in nine games and could be charged jointly to the five-hit pitching of Jack Wilson and the five errors made by Chicago.

Cleveland continued to look like champions in its first game with the A's, scoring seven runs in the third inning, four on a grand slam home run by Ray Mack. Mel Harder set down the first 20 men in order and coasted home on six hits. But in the nightcap Johnny Babich stopped the Tribe with the same number.

Newsom's 19th

Buck Newsom achieved his 19th victory with a five-hit performance against the Senators while Hank Greenberg led an 11-hit attack with his 35th home run, tying Jimmie Foxx for the leadership.

The Cincinnati Reds almost sewed the final stitches in another National League pennant by beating Brooklyn 4-3 in 10 innings, to drop the Dodgers 10 games behind the pace. After tying the score in the ninth the Reds loaded the bases in the tenth and scored on a long fly by Catcher Bill Baker, giving Joe Beggs his ninth consecutive win.

The game ended in a near riot as a fan attacked Umpire George Magerkurth for reversing another umpire's decision in the tenth and giving Cincinnati its chance at victory.

The Pittsburgh Pirates whipped the New York Giants 7-6 in a home run battle, getting three circuit blows to two that Mel Ott hit for the Terrymen, who ran their losing streak to eight games.

The St. Louis Cardinals preserved a slim hold on third place by dividing two games with the Phillies. After losing the first 3-2 to Si Johnson's five-hit hurling, they captured the second 7-1 on the six-hit pitching of Ira Hutchinson.

S. M. U. Picked Texas Aggies' Closest Contender on Gridiron

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT WORTH, Texas — The Southern Methodist Mustangs have been awarded the job of beating out the Texas Aggies for the 1940 Southwest Conference grid championship and the upholding of the old tradition that "champions don't repeat."

That is the consensus of more than two hundred Southwest newspaper sports writers and radio sports commentators, in a survey made by J. Willard Ridings, publicity director at Texas Christian University.

The Mustangs were picked as the probable championship winner by the narrowest of margins, beating out the Aggies as pre-season favorites by only 8 per cent of the total points.

S. M. U. received 108 votes for first place and the Aggies 69. Forty-eight second-place votes went to the Methodists and 90 to the 1939 champions. The Mustangs received scattered votes all the way down to last place, while no one placed the Farmers lower than fifth.

Baylor Third

Baylor came up third in the predictions, with Texas in the fourth spot, only a few points behind. Both the Bears and the Longhorns were picked for every position, from top to bottom.

"In fact, there are five teams that, before any games are played, look to be in the running," one man commented. "These five belong in two groups. S. M. U. and A. & M. have a decided edge over the field. Baylor, Texas, and T. C. U. are all high-ranking dark horses. Arkansas and Rice don't figure to finish in the money."

T. C. U. Fifth

T. C. U., picked for fifth place in the season's standings, received votes for every position but the top. Arkansas, placed sixth, got no vote higher than fourth place. The Rice Owls, placed last, were named sixth or seventh by most of the men polled.

Several sports editors volunteered the comment that whoever the champion of '40 may turn out to be, there will be no undefeated teams.

Although the Aggies were placed second in the consensus compilation, several voters offered comment to the effect that A. & M. has the best chance to repeat for the flag that any team has ever had, at least in recent years.

The predicted standings, compared with the final standings of 1939:

1939 Standings	1940 Prediction
A. & M.	S. M. U.
Baylor	A. & M.
S. M. U.	Baylor
Texas	Texas
Arkansas	T. C. U.
T. C. U.	Arkansas
Rice	Rice

Husky Backfield Unsettled

Until yesterday Coach Jimmie Dunn thought he had his Northeastern varsity backfield pretty well set for the opening game with Rhode Island State at Kingston on Saturday. Now, however, he isn't at all sure and all four positions still are up in the air.

The condition of Joe Dias is a real problem. If Dias is in shape he probably will start at tailback with the veteran Ed Barry in the wingback position.

If Joe is not available, however, Barry probably will start at tailback with Ed Macfarland, sophomore speed merchant from Winthrop, stepping into wingback. The backfield will not be weakened, no matter what combination is used. Ronnie Tubbs, veteran from Hartford, apparently had the fullback post all wrapped up but Ed Sakovitz of Framingham starred in the Saturday scrimmage and looked good again last night. For that reason Dunn is not quite sure what he will do.

Much the same situation exists at blocking back. Phil Sheridan of Malden was not at practice last night and his first substitute, Gunnar Myrbeck, showed up very well. Sheridan has not had a great deal of experience at the position so he does not hold very much of an edge over Myrbeck.

The Huskies added five new pass plays to their attack last night with six men throwing the ball, so the Rams will be in for plenty of aerial bombarding.

All-America Scrub

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Tulane claims to have the only All-America scrub in football.

Harley McCollum, 235-pound tackle who made the highest honor team last year, was thrown for a scholastic loss and is ineligible for this season.

He hopes to play again in 1941, however, so he's working out regularly with the reserves—and giving the varsity men some genuine, game-type competition.

Baseball Games

Today

American League

New York at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
Washington at Detroit.
Boston at Chicago played as part double-header Sept. 15.

National League

Chicago at New York.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
Pittsburgh at Boston.

Tomorrow

American League

New York at Chicago (2)
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Detroit (2).
Washington at Cleveland (2).

National League

Chicago at New York.
Pittsburgh at Boston.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

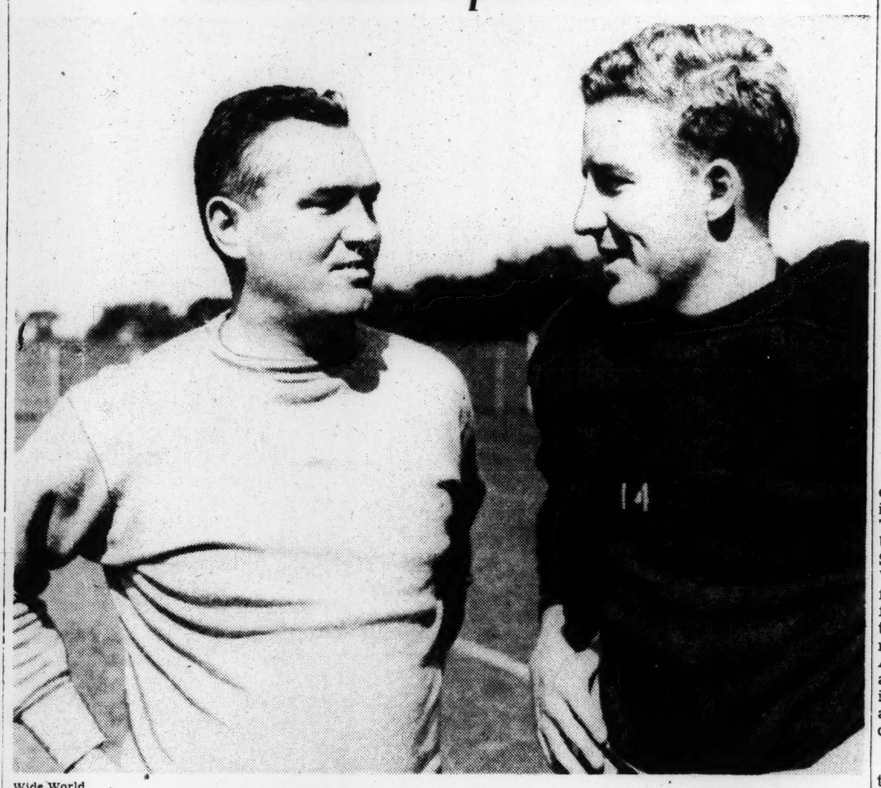
Morris Signs With Lions

DETROIT (AP)—Glenn Morris, 1936 Olympic games decathlon champion and once a film Tarzan, recently signed a contract to play with the Detroit Lions professional football team. He will report for practice next week. Morris, former Colorado State College football and track star, declined an offer by the Lions two years ago.

Bowl-by-Night

DENVER (AP)—Outdoor bowling alleys, floodlighted for night play, have been opened at Denver's City Park.

Grid Season Opens for Eli



Wide World

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Coach Raymond "Ducky" Pond talking to Capt. Harold B. Whiteman, Jr., of the varsity as practice gets under way.

Original Iron Men Play Again On Iowa Eleven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY—Most of the original Iron Men of 1939 are to do a lot of playing for the University of Iowa on the football field this fall.

In fact, it wouldn't be surprising if fans easily recognized most of the starting eleven for the South Dakota game of Oct. 5.

Not that Dr. Eddie Anderson has selected any first team, but on the tentative No. 1 selections in recent workouts there have been six of the men who played at least one 60-minute game last fall.

Except for one end, the line is almost identical with that of major games last year. Reading from left to right, Ken Pettit, former guard, at end; Jim Walker, Charles Tollefson with Max Hawkins alternating, Bruno Andruska, Ham Snider with Hank Luebcke changing off, Capt. Mike Enich, and Jack Maher.

Al Couppee undoubtedly is No. 1 quarterback, and Ray Murphy is the current fullback choice. Bill Stauss and Bob Bender have been alternating at left halfback, and Bill Gallagher and Jack McKinnon at right half.

As Dr. Anderson experiments, however, that line-up may be altered at any time. Another team currently has Bill Parker and Steve Mizen at ends, Joe Byrd and Bob Otto at tackles, Bill Curran and Bob Penaluna at guards, and Bill Diehl at center. Backfield men are Jerry Ankeny at quarter, Jim Youel and Bus Mertes at halves, and Bill Green at fullback.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Buck Newsom, Tigers — Scored 19th victory of year with five-hit pitching against Senators.

Johnny Lucadello, Browns—Hit two home runs and singled with bases loaded to lead assault on Yankees.

Jack Wilson, Red Sox—Halted White Sox' victory parade with five-hit hurling.

Si Johnson, Phillies, and Ira Hutchinson, Cardinals — Former pitched five-hit ball to win first game and latter retaliated with six-hitter in nightcap.

Ray Mack, Indians, and John Babich, Athletics — Former hit homer with bases loaded in first game and latter hurled six-hit ball in second session.

Mike McCormick, Reds—Singled two runs home in third inning and doubled to set up winning rally against Dodgers in tenth inning.

Vince Di Maggio and Maurice Van Robays, Pirates—Each hit three-run homers to help beat Giants.

Durocher Fined

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (AP)—Ford C. Frick, president of the National League, today slapped a $100 fine and a five-day suspension on Leo Durocher, Brooklyn Dodger manager, who was banished from yesterday's game with Cincinnati following an argument with Umpires Bill Stewart and George Magerkurth.

Frick, who wired Durocher he was guilty of conduct on the field tending to incite a riot, said the peppery Dodger pilot will be eligible for play Sunday.

The argument, which occurred in the tenth and final inning was followed by a near free-for-all during which Magerkurth was hit by an irate Brooklyn rooter.

San Jose Drops Opener

SAN JOSE, Calif., Sept. 17 (AP)—San Jose State, undefeated in 13 football games last season and the nation's highest scoring college squad, lost its 1940 opening to Texas A. & I. 10-0 last night. Advisory Coach Pop Warner's reverses and fakes, which helped pile up 324 points against only 29 last year, failed against the Texans.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Stengel Defends National Pitchers

This has been another outstanding offensive year for the American League, if you are inclined to believe the averages. As this is written, the first 10 leading regulars in the Harridge circuit have higher figures than the No. 1 man in the National, who happens to be that remarkable centerfielder of the Bees, Johnny Cooney.

It was suggested to Casey Stengel that American League sluggers are swinging at a livelier ball this year.

Better Pitching

"Don't be too sure," shot back the manager of the Boston Nationals. "I couldn't know about the ball, but I'm certain that hitters look at pretty good pitching in this league. Yes, better than pretty good, too. Some of those guys with .340 averages in the other league might not be whistling before breakfast if they were walking up to the plate over here.

"The case of Al Simmons is a good illustration," Casey went on, warming to his subject. "What good did his American reputation do him when he joined us? None. Joe Vosmik is another. He isn't hitting .300 at Brooklyn, but look what he did with Cleveland and the Red Sox."

Stengel was reminded that Dixie Walker, a one-time American Leaguer, is burning up Ebbets Field for the Dodgers.

Walker Exception

"Walker is the exception," Casey admitted. "Yes, sir, he's the one exception I can think of. Dixie has been a real good hitter for Durocher. But to listen to some fellows, you'd think that every broken down ball player in the other league could get a job over here. What a laugh!"

Had Stengel noticed that no pitcher in the National League had come close to Master Bobby Feller's record of 25 wins?

"All right, so what?" said the Bees' chief. "The Cleveland kid is the best in the business, from what I hear. Where can you find another pitcher like him in any league? You find one and I'll sell the old homestead and buy him.

Phillies Have One

"Look over the pitching staffs in this league," Casey continued. "Show me a soft touch. Every club has at least two or three guys who can hold down your batting average. I know. I see it happen every day. Why, even the Phillies have about four boys who can put plenty on the ball, yet look where they are—in last place. There are at least four clubs in the American League who could take that Phillie staff tomorrow—Higbe, Mulcahy, Pearson and the others. And where on the other side of the fence can you match the Cincinnati bunch of Derringer, Walters, Thompson, Turner, Beggs and the rest?"

Stengel was asked how much there is to this talk of the N. L. being a low-ball circuit.

"There may be a lot to that," Casey nodded. "I know when we're (the Bees) trying to push over a run, we don't look at many high pitches. They keep them so low we can't hit one past the mound."

Fenway Fence

Stengel thought a minute and then continued: "Compare the parks in the two leagues. You've seen Fenway Park, Yankee Stadium, Comiskey Park, Briggs Stadium and the others. They're all built to favor the hitter. No wonder the Red Sox come up with five or six .300 stickers each year and can't put together a decent pitching staff. Joe Cronin needs about four Alexanders (Grover Cleveland) to win a pennant in front of that left-field fence.

"Just the same, the hitters in this league get along all right. Who in the American has 41 home runs? Johnny Mize has over here. Greenberg is leading the American in runs batted in, but he hasn't much on Mize and Frank McCormick.

"And another thing. If you think the other league can hit, wait until they run up against that Cincinnati staff in the World Series. The ball might not look so lively then," Casey concluded with a wink.

We wonder what he meant by that wink?

American League

	Won	Lost	Pct.	G.B.
Cleveland	82	60	.577	
Detroit	81	60	.575	½
New York	77	63	.550	4
Chicago	78	65	.545	4½
Boston	75	67	.528	7½
St. Louis	61	82	.427	21½
Washington	60	81	.425	21½
Philadelphia	51	87	.370	29

Results Sept. 16

Boston 6, Chicago 2.
St. Louis 16, New York 4.
Detroit 9, Washington 2.
Cleveland 8, Philadelphia 3.
Philadelphia 3, Cleveland 2.

National League

	Won	Lost	Pct	G B
Cincinnati	91	47	.659	
Brooklyn	83	59	.585	10
St. Louis	73	65	.529	18
Pittsburgh	73	66	.525	18½
Chicago	68	73	.482	24½
New York	66	73	.475	25½
Boston	59	82	.418	33½
Philadelphia	46	94	.329	46

Results Sept. 16

Pittsburgh 7, New York 6.
Cincinnati 4, Brooklyn 3. (10 innings)
Philadelphia 3, St. Louis 2.
St. Louis 7, Philadelphia 1.
Only games scheduled

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Bobby Riggs won national tennis singles title, defeating Welby van Horn, 6—4, 6—2, 6—4; Alice Marble defeated Helen Jacobs, 6—0, 8—10, 6—4, for women's crown.

Three Years Ago

Johnny Allen pitched four-hit, 4-1 victory for Indians over Boston Red Sox for his 12th straight win.

Five Years Ago

Cubs gained 14th straight victory, 5-3, over Giants after Hal Schumacher was forced out of game in fifth inning by arm trouble.

Siftings

When the Pacific Coast Conference A. A. was organized in 1916 it had only four member colleges. They were University of Oregon, University of California, Oregon State College, and University of Washington. . . . The Big Ten Conference will be the Big Nine this fall. . . . Coach Babe Hollingbery of the Washington State football team rates Jackie Robinson of U. C. L. A., as the "world's greatest athlete." He calls him a standout in football, baseball, basketball and track. Wonder how he would compare with Jim Thorpe?

* * *

The Big Ten Conference held the first recognized intercollegiate telegraphic swimming meet in 1930. It was won by Northwestern. . . . Pittsburgh sponsored the first eastern one in 1933 and Pittsburgh won it. . . . The first National one was held in 1934 when 45 colleges competed. Nine competed in the eastern region, seven in the southern, 21 in the central and eight in the western. Penn Hall won the national honors as well as the eastern. . . . Florida State College for Women won in the southern, Wayne University in the central and University of California at Los Angeles in the western. Only women students compete in these meets

* * *

Leon Sterling who played three years as tackle on the Oregon State varsity football team has a brother Wayne who is a tackle on the University of Washington eleven this fall. . . . If Cleveland gets into the World's Series what will the players vote regarding Manager Vitt's share of the money divided among them? . . . The Oregon State senior golfers held their first championship tournament in 1934. . . . More candidates reported for the University of Texas eleven on the opening day of practice than turned out for any other team in the Southwest Conference. There were 60 in the Longhorn squad.

* * *

George Hildebrand is said to have umpired 21 years in the American League without missing a single game he was assigned to. . . . Ollie Pickering, who played in the Cleveland outfield way back in 1901 is managing a semi-professional team in Vincennes, Ind. . . . The year Cleveland won the American League pennant the team was managed by one of the greatest and most popular baseball players of all time—Tris Speaker.

* * *

Coach Walter Halas of the Drexel Tech football team has two sons on the squad. Their names are Pete and Mike.

Speed Records Continue

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 17 (AP)—Three new world records were established at the mile time trials of the national outboard championship regatta here on Lake Quinsigamond yesterday. Because rough water delayed the start until late afternoon, the committee decided to extend the trials through today.

Don Whitfield, Upper Montclair, N. J., broke his own mark of 38.298 m. p. h. in the Midget Class when he piloted his little craft up the mile straightaway and back at an average speed of 40.431.8 m. p. h.

F. L. Mulkey of Inglewood, Calif., on his third and last attempt to beat Gar Wood, Jr.'s Class A amateur record of 47.680 by zipping through his test at an average of 48.161.

The other record setter was John J. Kovacevich, Arvin, Calif., who with Bob Jepson of Los Angeles, Calif., as his crew, roared his second trial run at an average clip of 57.157, eclipsing his own mark of 54.528 for Class F racing runabouts.

Skeet Shooters

Just as a note to the nation's skeet enthusiasts . . . the Remington Gun Club, annually the scene of the sport's oldest and largest shoot, the Great Eastern . . . is holding the North American Skeet Championships on Oct. 5 and 6.

The program will include all the events that have featured the Great Eastern for the past few years . . . as well as a couple of new ones, details of which have not as yet been divulged by members of the committee in charge.

All-America Semi-pros

WICHITA, Kan. (AP)—An "All-America" semi-pro baseball team, selected by major league scouts and officials of the National semi-pro tournament concluded recently, has been announced.

The players were: Eddie Shokes, Sanford, N. C., first base; Verdon Gilchrist, Enid, Okla., second base; Jack Marshall, Chicago, shortstop; Gene Gibson, Enid, third base; Ray Manerel, Worcester, Mass., right field; Jim Mallory, Sanford, center field; Chubby Nolen, Houston, Texas, left field; Dennis Campbell, Lancaster, S. C., and Roy Myer, Duncan, Okla., utility; Charles Glosski, Sanford, and Ollie Arbelbride, Burbank, Calif., catchers; and Melvin Deutsch, Houston; Willie Hobein, Wichita; Hugh Orndorff, El Dorado, Kan.; Charles Mueller, St. Louis; Eddie Sarver, Natrona, Pa., and Roosevelt Davis, Chicago, pitchers.

Nick Urban, Enid Pilot, was selected as manager of the mythical team.

U. C. L. A. Expected to Place High Despite Hard Schedule

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—The University of California at Los Angeles Bruins—the football team that was just an also-ran several years ago—will be right up among the leaders this season.

This, despite the fact that it is facing what is considered one of the toughest schedules in the nation. It must meet Southern Methodist, Santa Clara, and Texas A. & M. (which already is being touted as the Eastern Representative in the next Rose Bowl game), before plunging into a seven-game Coast Conference program, including Washington and University of Southern California, two of the strongest teams on the coast, and Oregon State, California, Stanford, Oregon, and Washington State.

Experienced Linemen

Coach Edwin C. "Babe" Horrell, starting his second year as the Bruin head mentor, has a flashy array of backfield stars and a flock of experienced linemen to comprise the first string, but the big question mark is the ability of his reserves to plug any gaps.

Jackie Robinson is being groomed as the spark plug of the team, replacing Kenny Washington, last year's backfield sensation. Robinson, rated as one of the fastest halfbacks in the game, will be expected to do plenty of ball carrying and passing.

* * *

Two Southland girl athletes this week proved that they don't wish to stagnate in their respective spheres.

Evelyn Chandler, top-notch acrobatic skater, is taking polo lessons from Carl Crawford at the Uplifetrs Club.

Already an accomplished horsewoman, Miss Chandler has everything in her favor to learn the game, Crawford said.

Jane Little, local mermaid, is to start a course in aeronautical engineering this semester at U. C. L. A.

Miss Little is an outstanding swimmer, having twice won the Coast Conference championship in the 40 and 100-yard breast stroke, and last year the Coast A. A. U. junior 100-yard breast stroke and 150-yard medley.

* * *

Bob Kahle, one of the most consistent infielders in the Coast League this season, was sold this week by the Hollywood ball club to the Philadelphia Athletics for an undisclosed amount.

The Twink third sacker will report to the A's next Spring at Anaheim.

* * *

Pacific Southwest Tennis

The great tennis players of the country are in Hollywood to participate in the 14th annual Pacific Southwest tennis tournament at the Los Angeles Tennis Club.

Included among them are Hal Surface of Kansas City, Mo., a member of the American Davis Cup team in 1936 and one of the first 15 players in this country for the last seven years; Bill Talbert, 20, of Cincinnati, captain of the University of Cincinnati team and rated one of the best of the younger crop; Bobby Riggs, Jack Kramer, Frank Kovacs, Don McNeill, and Frankie Parker. In addition, a Mexican tennis squad is competing.

* * *

Riviera Country Club is the possessor of the Willie Tevis perpetual polo tournament title following an 8-5 victory in the finals over El Ranchita.

* * *

Fielding H. Yost, Michigan's director of athletics, will be honored at a dinner at the Pasadena Athletic Club Sept. 20 by the Pasadena Tournament of Roses Association.

In atttendance will be Michigan Alumni representatives and Coast Conference football coaches.

Yost will arrive in Southern California Sept. 19 and will remain until just before the Michigan game with California at Berkeley Sept. 29.

* * *

With Gus Shaver, erstwhile U. S. C. grid star, in charge as new coach, the S. C. freshman football team will play five games this fall. Opponents will be Los Angeles City College, Glendale Junior College, California, Stanford, and U. C. L. A. frosh teams.

* * *

Shavings: Athletes from six of the smaller colleges in this area were limbering up for their coming grid season. They were from Loyola, Redlands, Cal Tech, Whittier, Pomona, and Occidental. Elmer (Gloomy Gus) Henderson, former coach of the professional Detroit and Los Angeles teams, is launching his first season at Oxy, as is Marty Brill at Loyola . . . U. C. Murcell, Los Angeles financier, is considering the purchase of the Seattle Seahawks of the Pacific Coast Ice Hockey League . . . Wayne Osborne, Hollywood baseball pitcher, is trying for his 100th victory in 10 years of pro ball . . . Hal Sieling, former U. S. C. shortstop and team captain, has been sent to the Baltimore club.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results Sept. 16

Texas League Final Play-Off

Houston 5, Beaumont 2.

Southern Association Play-Off

Atlanta 4, Memphis 3 (Atlanta wins semi final series)

Eastern League Final Play-Off

Binghamton 6, Hartford 1 (Binghamton wins final series, 4-1).

(International, American Association and Pacific Coast League play-offs start today).

N. H. Freshman Dates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H.—Freshman football players of the University of New Hampshire will play but one intra-school game with the junior varsity this fall instead of the two which have been contested during the last couple of years, according to the schedule released by Carl Lundholm, Director of Athletics.

The schedule:

Oct. 19—Exeter Academy at Exeter; 26—Tilton Junior College at Durham.
Nov. 1—Bridgton Academy at Durham; 15—U. N. H. Junior Varsity at Durham.

Versatile Gridder

BOULDER, Colo. (AP)—Walter B. Franklin, who this summer ended 20 years of service as Colorado University's graduate manager, once played every position but one for C. U. in a grid game with Utah State in 1917.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting — Lombardi, Cincinnati, .319; Cooney, Boston, .317.

Runs—Werber, Cincinnati, and Mize, St. Louis, 102.

Runs batted in—Mize, St. Louis, 121; F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 119.

Hits—F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 175; Hack, Chicago, 173.

Doubles—F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 41; Vaughan, Pittsburgh, 36.

Triples—Vaughan, Pittsburgh, 14; Mize, St. Louis, 13.

Home runs—Mize, St. Louis, 41; Nicholson, Chicago, 24.

Stolen Bases—Moore, St. Louis, and Frey Cincinnati, 17.

Pitching—Fitzsimmons, Brooklyn, 15-2; Sewell, Pittsburgh, 15-3.

American League

Batting—Di Maggio, New York, .340; Radcliff, .348.

Runs—Williams, Boston 121; Greenberg, Detroit, 114.

Runs batted in—Greenberg, Detroit, 133; Di Maggio, New York, 125.

Hits—Cramer, Boston, 190; Radcliff, St. Louis, 188.

Doubles—Greenberg, Detroit, 48; Boudreau, Cleveland, 44.

Triples—McCosky, Detroit, 19; Finney, Boston 15.

Home runs—Greenberg, Detroit, and Foxx, Boston, 35.

Stolen bases—Case, Washington, 20; Walker, Washington, 21.

Pitching—Newsom, Detroit, 19-4; Rowe, Detroit, 14-3.

Walters Going Into Movies

HOLLYWOOD, Sept. 16 (AP) — Producer - Director William K. Howard says he has received a commitment from Bucky Walters, Cincinnati Reds baseball pitcher, to appear in one or two pictures that would be produced during the winter for release about the time of next season's big league opening.

Howard said he was concerned mainly at present in obtaining a suitable story or stories for Walters.

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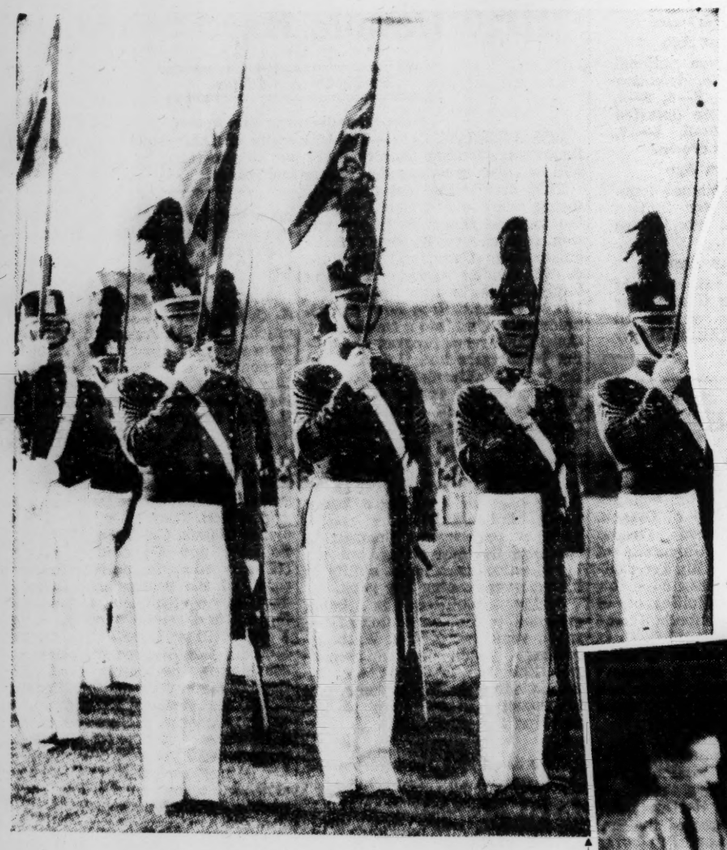
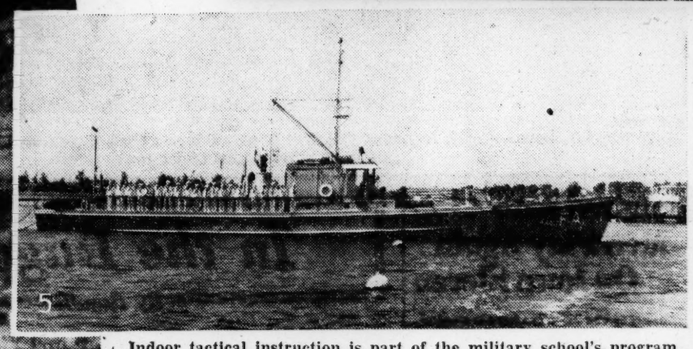
Schools—Colleges
Home Study

With Junior Cadets in American Private Schools

Parents—Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page





1. Those who believe in military school education point to the way a group of well-trained boys like these have learned to snap into order, obey commands with precision, carry through a piece of service with unity and self-discipline. 2. A younger cadet, proudly wearing his badges of honor, awarded for such achievements as alertness to duty, scholarship, citizenship. 3. Blowing retreat. 4. Indoor tactical instruction is part of the military school's program. These cadets are working out a problem on the B. H. Relief Map. Relief map and sand table are used in indoor instruction, and the skill gained is later applied to field problems. 5. Among the schools of the type known as "military" are those with naval training. Similarly recognized by the United States Government, they offer training in the fields of coast guard service, merchant marine, shore defense, or may be steps up the ladder toward Annapolis, as the regular military schools may be to West Point. The cadets lined up on the deck of this unarmed subchaser are pupils at the Admiral Farragut Academy, on Toms River, Pine Beach, N. J. 1 and 3 are from Staunton Military Academy, Staunton, Va.; 2 and 4 are from Riverside Military Academy, Gainesville, Ga., and Hollywood-by-the-Sea, Fla.

Secondary Schools With Naval Or Military Training Offer Special Activities

Self-Discipline, Neatness, Obedience Are Among the Habits the Heads of These Authorized Schools Claim for Their Cadets. Useful Anywhere!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There have always been numbers of parents who believe that the military school affords excellent peacetime training for a boy, quite regardless of whether or not a military career is the aim. Today, however, mindful of events in Europe and realizing that defense is a living issue, many parents who formerly relegated military training to past history, have a new interest in and respect for what it may offer their boys. Happily, American private education includes numbers of excellent military schools at the secondary school level, some of them with junior school departments for younger boys.

Therefore in considering in this series of articles the various types of education available, it may be helpful to set down some of the reasons for and achievements of military training offered by the first rate accredited military schools, as seen by the schools themselves. We include in the general term "military schools" those schools providing military training along lines regulated and accepted by a board of the U. S. War Department, and also those schools similarly organized to measure up under the U. S. Navy Department, and offering sea training in fields of coast guard service, merchant marine, and regular navy defense service—both military schools and naval academies having assigned to them by the Government certain numbers of commissioned and non-commissioned officers to train and teach the cadets.

The standard of academic work in these schools is likely to be of good quality, the teaching methods being on the whole those of a good non-military boarding school, usually on the conservative side. The military and naval training is separate from academic work; but the mental attitude it fosters does, of course, penetrate the classroom. Problems in mathematics, the natural sciences, subjects for themes, certain aspects of history, are among the academic matters bound to be affected. School discipline is largely in its hands.

The military instruction in these schools is both practical and theoretical. The boys wear Junior R. O. T. C. or cadet uniforms, and their daily life is governed by principles of military discipline. They have drill, rifle practice, and are given tactical problems in the field, must do guard duty, and usually do some camping. They are likely to be organized into an infantry battalion of a band and companies, including medical, quartermaster, and ordinance detachments. The cadet officers are appointed largely on a basis of general all-around excellence in military service, theory, and practice, and also in academic work and qualities of character.

Theoretical Work

The theoretical side of the military training includes studies and recitations in the drill and field service regulations as prescribed by the War Department for such schools, in the manual of guard duty, and in the theory of minor tactics, practical application of which is worked out in the field. The boys have charge of their military equipment, and in the case of naval academies often serve on a subchaser or other water craft. They are taught marksmanship, work out tactical problems with maps and sand table, pass examinations, and are graded on all their training work. As time for this must come out of the day somewhere, parents who consider military schools for their boys will wish to know what portion of the school program are allotted to this work, and what academic or athletic omissions are made.

Aside from any preparation for an appointment to West Point or Annapolis, then, what are the values of the training, as seen by heads of some of these schools.

"Exactness, neatness, cleanliness, promptness, and correct carriage," are among the habits formed, says one. "Our training objectives," says another, "are to develop each cadet physically by improving his posture and bearing; to instruct him in the meaning, duties, and obligations of citizenship; to train him in the basic principles of military science and leadership in order that he may render greater and more efficient service to his country in time of emergency. In carrying out these objectives," he concludes, "the aim is to develop in each cadet those qualities that are essential to success in any walk of life—character, courtesy, self-discipline, attention to duty, initiative, and leadership."

"Our objectives are similar to those of any good school," concedes another, "but we believe that the boy is checked up in more detail by military training, and that he can see more clearly just how far he measures up to standard. This makes for accuracy, precision, alertness," he maintains.

Many of the military school heads bring out that boys find military training attractive and interesting. As a consequence, their cooperation with the discipline and standards is whole-hearted. Young people like things definite and authoritative, it is pointed out. They like to have standards that are recognizable, against which they may see how they measure up. Thus it is that the student morale of a good military school is likely to be high, with the discipline swift, impersonal, and largely student-administered. "Orders from boys are obeyed by other boys without discussion: and boys learn to give orders and see that they are carried out with precision," it was said further. Prompt obedience, self-control, and ability to take charge, are among the qualities claimed by most schools as achievements.

Subordination Of Self

In a school not otherwise military, some military training was formerly given the boys because it was believed to be the swiftest way to achieve certain aims. Neatness was one of these. Prompt obedience another. Accuracy a third. Of the boys' wearing uniforms and drilling under student officers it was said by one of the heads of the school that this helped the boys to subordinate themselves to a group, to realize more quickly a unity of purpose, to get rid of advantages and disadvantages of family money and other privilege ideas that are subtly conveyed by the cut and materials of suits and other personal wearing apparel; to emphasize group activity and a straight attractive bearing, and responsible manner.

Whether or not the advantages of military training experienced at the secondary school level carry over into college and adult life depends of course on the school and on the boy. From letters received by the better schools, both from parents and from graduates, it would seem that to a large extent it does. That the military school is the wrong kind of education for some kinds of boys is doubtless a fact. That it brings out the very best in some others, is equally true. The answer? Study both the boy and the school.

M. J. T.

Contributing to the Group

A College Dean Chats With Her Freshmen Girls—3

By E. Olive Davis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Elsah, Ill.

Making friends is only one angle, though a very important one, of finding one's niche in the college world. Each new student brings to college rich potentialities for good; and while she comes primarily for self-development, she will realize, if she is wise, that she achieves this aim by contributing to the new community.

Some Freshmen postpone their own growth by hanging back and failing to contribute to college life. Sometimes this is due to fear, occasionally to false modesty, but more often it seems to come from an unwillingness to take the initiative, and a tendency to sit back and let others take the lead. In the dormitory group in which you will be living there will be many social occasions, big and little, where your ideas will be welcome. Some clever party you attended at home, some game which is a favorite in your family, or perhaps an original idea adapted to the need of the moment will, if offered, at once make your new associates look upon you as a "giver" not a "leaner" in community life.

Mealtime Opportunities

During the first few days when everything seems strange and unfamiliar, it will still be necessary to come to meals three times a day in the dining room. This is an excellent opportunity for the new girl to get acquainted, and to make herself known as one who always has something friendly to add to a conversation, or as one who is always ready to welcome a newcomer to the table with a word of recognition. When the first newness wears off, conversation naturally demands more than just friendly trivialities, but there is no better place to practice the art of taking the initiative socially than at the dinner table. And if you are one who feels a little shy about this, it is both intelligent and thoughtful to have a little private stock of appropriate topics for table talk, upon which one can draw when conversation languishes. We acquire the technique of social ease as we acquire any other technique, by practicing.

Of course taking the initiative socially involves many other items than just contributing to table talk. Being alert to make the proper introductions, making an effort to remember people's names, seeking out shy students and drawing them into the group, making others feel that you are really glad to know them and to be in their company—these and many more might be mentioned as opportunities for the new college girl (or man) to step forward instead of hanging back and letting others make the effort.

The Work Of the Classroom

There is still another phase of her college life in which the Freshman girl is sometimes curiously slow to make her contribution, and that is in the classroom. Here of course there are many reasons why students fail to proffer their ideas, ranging all the way from not having prepared the day's lesson, to waiting until called on and hoping they won't be!

And yet it was the work of the classroom that really drew you to college and the intellectual rewards of college will come to you in the exact measure of your own effort to secure them. A very successful American business man used often to say to his associates: "The hole you make in giving is the hole that you receive through." What could be truer—in the classroom, as in business or any other activity?

So don't sit back day after day in your college classes, sometimes suppressing interesting sidelights which only you could add to the diseussion. Even if you occasionally say something which is incorrect, or possibly amusingly far from the mark, it will still bring life and interest to the day's work, and we all make mistakes! If every member of a class really contributed his bit, think what a vital interchange of ideas would take place. You make yourself known to your professors and your classmates just as much by your willingness to offer your share to class discussions, as by taking a star role in the class play, or by your success at college dances.

Certain it is that if you learn to be a "giver" instead of a "leaner" your Alma Mater will be glad that you were counted among the entering Freshmen of the class of 1944.

While these "chats" are written by a college Dean of Women and are addressed to incoming Freshmen, we think they will be helpful also to those going off to boarding school, and to boys as well as girls.—Education Editor.

Job of Hostess in a College House

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The young men of a fraternity in a midwestern college were hearing a report of their committee just returned from a national convention of their fraternity. The committee had realized their lack of experience in social affairs very keenly and had decided to do something about it. They had discussed their situation with some of the older men at the convention. Their membership consisted largely of boys from farms. The question with them was how to acquire a knowledge of social procedure.

The one and only suggestion the committee thought was at all practical came from the President of their national fraternity. "Get a House Mother who knows every thing you want to learn, and let her set the example and help you entertain in your own house, and you'll learn that way." So these young men decided to save money by some personal sacrifices and engage a woman of education and culture with social experience, to be their hostess.

Changed Atmosphere

Slowly but surely that House changed its atmosphere so completely that not only the boys but the Deans of the college were satisfied that the method chosen was a sound one.

In another university a young man was interviewing a prospective hostess for his fraternity and what he stressed, to her surprise, was the desire of the boys to have an evening each week, after study hours, spent in the Study of the House Mother where they could discuss with her their problems and ask her advice. Refreshments afterwards were taken for granted Although they were ready to take turns helping, they wished the refreshments served by her in her own apartment—"like home," they said.

This kind of thing opens up a wide field of work for the mature woman who has a talent for entertaining, and who is accustomed to College life and can co-operate with young people.

Different From Sorority

The work in a fraternity is somewhat different from that of a sorority hostess. Often the men do all the catering and only consult their hostess for ideas, relieving her of most of the responsibility. There is no chaperoning except when the boys entertain. She is not allowed in their dormitory or studies and has no supervision of the work above the living-room floor. She has much freedom to attend lectures and any entertainment of her choice.

The Deans of both the men and girls in college, approve of fraternity hostesses and hope they will become as usual as sorority hostesses. A clever hostess can bring into the house an atmosphere of hospitality with just the proper amount of restraint and freedom, and this makes a home delightful Her added touch to the furnishings, her cordial welcome to the friends and relatives who call, her experience in leading or directing the conversation at the dining table, her helpfulness with menus, her sense of humor and cheerful disposition all help to make the Fraternity House into a Home for the Boys who are sharing with her their temporary dwelling.

H. C. J.

Through the Editor's Window

Are You Taking a Course This Winter?

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With the twilights earlier, dusk falling as we finish the evening meal, we have promise of the long evenings ahead for reading and study. What are we going to do with this precious gift of the winter months? Are we content to be spendthrifts of this lavish income? Or are we already budgeting our coming winter leisure?

For some of us active interest in some hobby already answers this question. For some, a well planned reading project insures against our frittering the coming months away.

For others, autumn invariably means the season to investigate and join some class for serious study.

If you live in the city you may already have felt this urge. Schools public and private offer courses, and the colleges through their "extension" divisions are particularly lavish. Private groups are also being formed—on Bible History, on Parliamentary Procedure, on Child Study, on Speech.

If you live in a small town there may be fewer courses from which to choose; but if they don't appeal there is nothing to prevent your starting a group yourself, with a correspondence course to guide your group study. From art appreciation and dress designing to geology and navigation the vast field of self-improvement is yours.

The essential thing, it seems to me, is to take on a job of systematic study. We gain through the planned activity, the encouragement to mental orderliness, the call to the progressive effort. The actual studying, no matter what the field, helps us to be better workers in the field of our dearest choice. It "keeps our hand in," so to speak.

With the uncertainties of war there may be temptation to say, "Oh why should I study for a future whose needs I cannot fathom?" But never was it more important to go on about normal pursuits—those of us who can. Our courageous English friends are doing this as much as possible. I even have word that they, too, where feasible, are undertaking courses. Bombs do not deter them. The same is true of the Chinese.

The better world we look forward to building needs better trained, more self-disciplined builders. We need not delay in taking yet another step to render ourselves more fit. And the long evenings indoors, as winter lies ahead, invite us to do so.

A Tuesday Column

A Book on How to Choose A Junior College

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For those interested in knowing more about junior colleges, Wayne Davis's "How to Choose a Junior College" is a useful volume. (Harper and Brothers, New York, $2.50.) This book explains the type of school represented by the junior college, with emphasis upon the private or independent sort; goes into swift detail concerning the advantages of this sort of school and what type of student should go to such a school. Some 200 private junior colleges are then listed with brief description of each. A final section is devoted to tabulated statistics on all junior colleges (as of January 1939) as compiled by the American Association of Junior Colleges and reprinted with their permission. It is altogether a helpful book within its scope, the material in it presented with an attempt to be fair, swift, and clear.

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Commerce and Finance

Big Federal Anti-Trust Oil Suit Awaits President's Decision

Business and Industry

Packard Gets Huge British Motor Order

DETROIT—The $62,000,000 contract awarded the Packard Motor Car Company for 3,000 Rolls Royce Merlin type aircraft engines will be followed shortly by a $125,000,000 commitment on behalf of the British Government for 6,000 of the motors and parts, it was learned in authoritative circles today.

In addition to this huge order, an official of the Packard company indicated that options have been taken for an additional 10,000 motors for the British Government and 5,000 for the United States.

The first of the original order of motors, said Max M. Gilman, President of Packard, will come from the assembly lines within 10 months. Plans already have been drafted for the 800,000 square feet of additional space that will be required for the construction of the engines, identical with those now used to power the famed British "Hurricane" and "Spitfire" airplanes.

Involved in the building and tooling operations for the manufacture of the engines, Mr. Gilman said, is an outlay of approximately $35,000,000, of which more than half will go for tooling up a plant to be erected on the company's property here.

Mr. Gilman discussed the aviation engine contract as his company staged its annual new model introduction before approximately 4,000 dealer representatives and newspaper and trade publication men.

He emphasized that the contract for the manufacture of the Rolls Royce aviation engines would not interfere in any way with the company's motorcar production program. Approximately 10,000 men now are at work on new model motorcar output, he said, with more to be called as assemblies are stepped up.

Mr. Gilman and other Packard representatives speaking at the dealer meeting voiced the conviction that the heavy defense program expenditures during the coming year would result in greatly increased buying power as a result of a reduction of unemployment and that there would be greater demand for new automobiles in 1941 than in the model year just closed.

Canadian Court Will Set Reserve Bid On Abitibi Power Sale

TORONTO (By CP)—Lawyers will talk in millions Friday when F. H. Barlow, K. C. Master of the Ontario Supreme Court, listens to argument on the fixing of a reserve bid for sale of the vast Abitibi Power & Paper Company.

One of the largest producers of pulp and paper in Canada, the company has been listed as having total assets of more than $121,000,000. Among those angling for the properties is a bondholders' protective committee who seek to recover on their investment. The company has been in receivership eight years.

After hearing argument, Mr. Barlow will determine on a reserve bid for the public sale ordered for Oct. 16. After that date it will be possible for any individual or syndicate to put in an offer.

Penna. Turnpike Bonds Are Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An issue of $5,800,000 Commonwealth of Pennsylvania turnpike revenue 3¾ per cent bonds due Aug. 1, 1968, is being offered to the public by a banking group headed by B. J. Van Ingen & Co., Inc., and Blyth & Co., Inc., at a price of 104 and accrued interest. The offering, which marks the culmination of public financing of America's first super-highway, coincides approximately with the opening of the turnpike to traffic, which is expected to take place within the next few days.

This offering brings the total principal amount of bonds taken down and sold by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to $40,800,000, the total authorized for purchase by that body to provide funds to pay a part of the cost of the new 160-mile highway. Remaining cost was absorbed by a PWA grant of not to exceed $29,250,000, or about 45 per cent of the construction cost.

Cuban Bond Issue Bill Becomes Law

HAVANA (AP)—President Laredo Bru today signed into law a Congress-approved bond issue of 8,664,000 pesos to pay so-called "gold obligations."

Warren Brothers, of Boston, and Purdy & Henderson, New York concerns, and the Compania Cubana, a local firm, are the principal beneficiaries of the bond issues.

Mudge Resigns From du Pont

WILMINGTON, Del. — C. R. Mudge has resigned as director of the legal department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. It was the thirty-seventh anniversary of his employment. He is 61 years old. The executive committee appointed H. C. Haskell, assistant director, to fill the vacancy. S. L. Abrams, head of the general legal division of the department, was made assistant director and Theodore G. Joslin, director of the public relations department.

Sees No Oil Problem

John A. Brown
President of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc.

Oil Head Assures U. S. Gasoline, Oil Ample for Defense

NEW YORK (AP)—The United States Army, Navy and Air Corps are assured of plenty of gasoline and oil under any emergency in the opinion of John A. Brown, President of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc.

In a letter to stockholders Mr. Brown said: "The oil industry is one vital factor in the defense program about which Americans should not have to worry. . . .

"An industry that has the everyday job of providing 33,000,000 cars, trucks, tractors and buses with lubricants and gasoline should be able to handle all military requirements, even on the basis of wartime activity, without much difficulty."

He added that "possibly some additional plant capacity may be necessary" for the production of 100 octane gasoline for military aviation under "full preparedness."

Vital Anti-Trust Oil Suit Hinges on Defense Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17—It is learned here that the advisory report of the National Defense Commission on the proposed anti-trust suit against the oil industry has been received by Robert H. Jackson, attorney general.

Mr. Jackson returns to Washington tomorrow when he will be called upon to make a decision on what may be the greatest suit in anti-trust history, a proposal to break up the big oil companies into three functional groups, production, distribution and retail outlets.

Thurman Arnold, head of the anti-trust division, was ready to proceed with the suit but held it back in order to let the Defense Commission determine whether a move of such magnitude would retard the national preparedness drive. The oil companies are experimenting with artificial rubber made from oil, and it was urged that an anti-trust suit might interfere with defense developments. Following an agreement with the Defense Commission, the proposed suit was referred to them for consultation before action was taken. It is their report which has now been drawn up and returned. What the commission recommends is not stated.

Possible cleavage between the New Deal and the business leaders comprising the National Defense Commission is seen in this test case. It is involved also in the matter of disposal of munitions factories which are being commissioned by an indirect Federal subsidy involved in tax rebates through easy amortization terms.

Administration leaders have proposed that in return for tax concessions they be permitted to decide what eventually becomes of the plants, after the war crisis is over, possibly paving the way for Federal operation. Here again, the different approach of businessmen on the commission, and of Government officials may make an important issue.

The head of the Defense Commission is the President. The ultimate decision must be taken by him. Mr. Roosevelt is not thought likely to let disagreements on such details come to a breaking point during the presidential election. When it is over, however, if he is re-elected, the subject may be acute.

U. S. Cotton Exports In August Cut By More Than 50 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Exports of American raw cotton declined in August to less than half the volume and dollar value of July, the Commerce Department reported.

August exports totaled 65,000 bales with a value of $3,482,000, compared with 137,000 bales with a value of $7,748,000 in July.

Compared with August 1939, exports decreased by 150,000 bales or 69.8 per cent in quantity and $7,718,000 or 68.9 per cent in value.

Exports to Japan and the United Kingdom, normally America's best cotton customers, showed sharp decreases. No cotton was exported to Continental Europe during August.

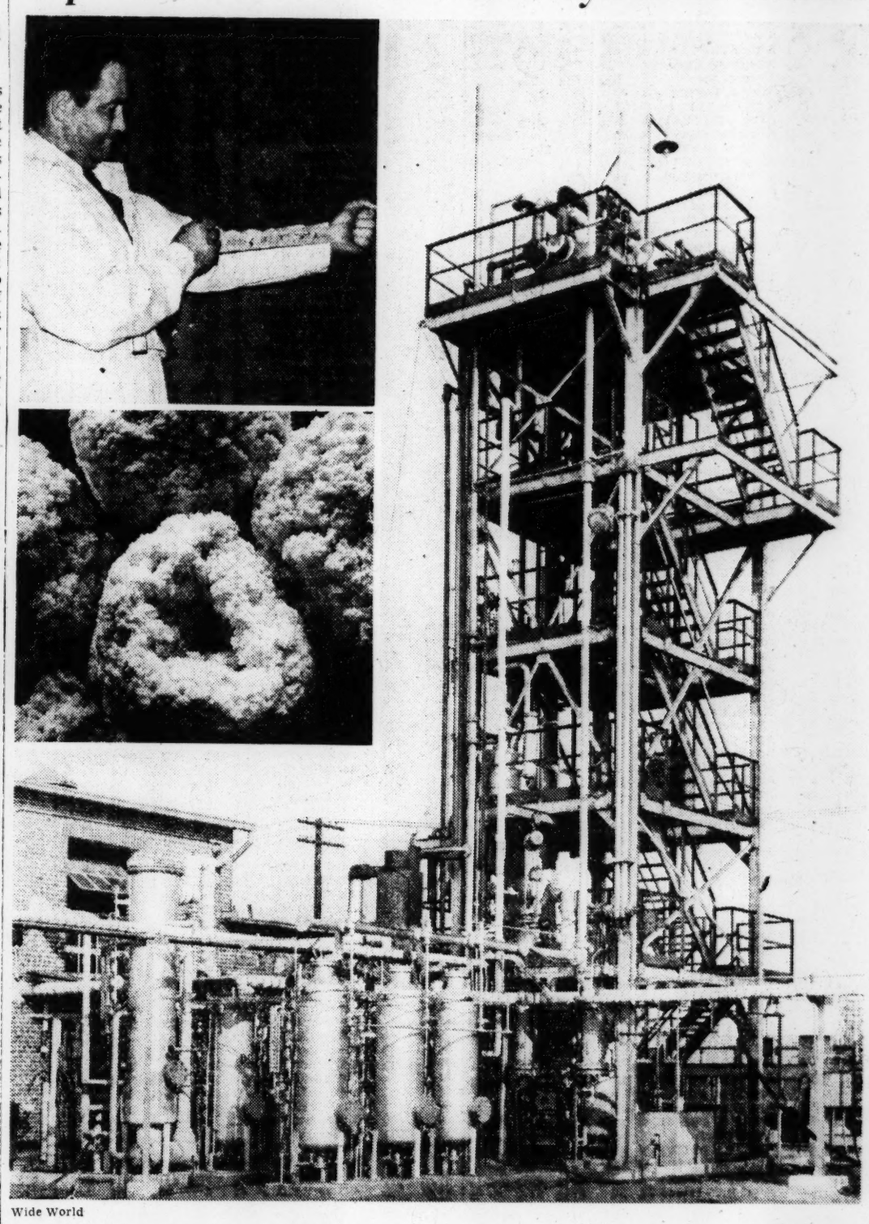
Treasury's Gold Holdings Now Total $21,050,522,982

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury's storage vaults bulged Monday with $21,050,522,982 of gold, which officials calculated was approximately 70 per cent of all the "monetary" gold in the world. A year ago the total was $16,808,268,361.

Since the European war began, gold has been entering the United States at an average rate of about $100,000,000 a week, mostly from the British Empire. Britain has been sending the metal to pay for airplanes and other war supplies.

So persistent has been the flood of gold into New York that a small army of postal inspectors, regular army units, and secret service agents recently started moving some of the precious metal to the Treasury's underground vaults at Fort Knox, Ky. They expected to move approximately $5,000,000,000 worth during the summer, but details of the shipments have been kept secret.

Experimental Plant for New Synthetic Rubber



Wide World

Upper left: "Butyl" rubber has lots of stretch and great strength as demonstrated by a laboratory assistant. Middle left: Butyl rubber shown in the raw state. It looks very much like magnified heads of cauliflower. Lower: A view of Standard Oil Development Company's butyl rubber experimental factory, a semi-commercial pilot plant where the new product is produced.

Optical Firms Charged With Price Fixing

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (AP)—Sixty-eight individuals and 29 corporations engaged in the optical business today were charged with violation of the anti-trust laws in four civil suits filed in United States District Court.

The suits, filed by Assistant U. S. Attorney General Thurman Arnold and Special Assistant Samuel S. Isseks, alleged the defendants engaged in a conspiracy to fix unreasonably high and noncompetitive prices for spectacles and other optical supplies.

Includes Most of Firms

In the first of the suits, the Attorney General's office said, substantially all of the important companies in the industry are alleged to have entered into a general combination and conspiracy to fix prices on practically all of the spectacles sold in the United States.

Two of the country's largest manufacturers and wholesalers of optical products are named in the complaints—the American Optical Company of Southbridge, Mass., and the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company of Rochester, N. Y.

The Government contends that these two firms were able to dominate the entire industry because of their control of 60 per cent of the manufacturing business and 70 per cent of the wholesale business.

Under the leadership of these two firms, the Government alleegd, the defendants "acted in concert to maintain the manufactured prices, the wholesale prices, and the retail prices of optical goods at unreasonably high levels."

Charges "Blacklisting"

The complaints also accuse the defendants of "blacklisting" and boycotting individual wholesalers and retailers who refused to participate in the alleged conspiracy.

This was the third move by the Government in the optical field in seven months.

Last May, the Bausch & Lomb Company and three of its officers were fined a total of $40,000 after they pleaded no defense to an indictment charging violation of the anti-trust laws—an indictment accusing them of being part of a German-controlled monopoly in the manufacturing and sale of precision optical instruments essential to implements of war.

In May, 14 manufacturers, five wholesalers, three trade associations and 21 individuals were indicted on charges of violating anti-trust laws. They have pleaded innocent.

Urges Americas Be Shown Advantages Of Gold Over Barter

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va. (AP)—The United States can and should use "the evident advantages of gold and dollar exchange over strict barter" as an inducement for closer co-operation of the Americas in opposition to totalitarian theories, said Rep. Henry B. Steagall (D-Ala) in an address here.

Mr. Steagall, author of the recently passed Steagall bill setting up an import-export loan fund for South American trade, spoke at the annual meeting of the National Coffee Association.

"The United States cannot expect financial and economic sacrifices from our neighbors," Mr. Steagall said, "in return for the mere ideal of democracy. We of the United States must tender something more valuable than the totalitarian powers can offer."

New Life Insurance Under a Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—New life insurance written in August declined nine-tenths of one per cent from the amount written in August, last year, the Association of Life Insurance Presidents reported.

The total for the month was $579,283,000, against $584,595,000 last year. In the first 8 months of 1940 total life insurance written dropped 1.2 per cent to $4,864,065,000 from $4,921,282,000 in the comparable in 1939.

The report covered new paid-for business, exclusive of revivals, increases and dividend additions, of 40 companies having 82 per cent of the total life insurance outstanding in United States legal reserve companies.

Butyl, Esso's New Synthetic Rubber, Made From Petroleum

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—In full detail a new triumph of American chemistry—production of a synthetic rubber directly and easily from petroleum—was described before opening sessions of the 100th national meeting of the American Chemical Society by chemists of the Standard Oil Development Company.

The discovery of butyl rubber has been a closely guarded secret only partly disclosed at a stockholder's meeting last June by W. S. Farish, President of Standard Oil of New Jersey. Now Dr. Per K. Frolich, director of the chemical division of the Esso Laboratories, declares "butyl rubber can be manufactured in any required quantities as rapidly as the necessary plant facilities can be installed."

Six Synthetic Rubbers Now

His was the first technical report of the new product, believed capable of sharing in the work to make this country independent of natural rubber. For 10 years the research has gone on. Standard Oil units working independent of any other synthetic rubber development either in this country or abroad. Generically speaking, it makes a round half-dozen synthetic rubbers now, all superior in specialized ways, to nature's rubber.—Thiokol, the product of Dow Chemical Company's laboratories; Neoprene by du Pont; Firestone's developments with Buna; Goodrich's Ameripol and Koroseal; Goodyear's Chemigum; and now Standard Oil's butyl rubber.

United States military authorities have been kept informed of progress, Dr. Frolich explained, and for two years tests have been conducted to evaluate butyl rubber for specialized defense purposes. These tests will continue.

At present butyl rubber is produced from pteroleum in a semi-commercial pilot plant using far more direct and simple processes than those required for production of other synthetic rubbers, said Dr. Frolich. He delivered his paper in collaboration with R. M. Thomas, I. E. Lightbown, W. J. Sparks and E. V. Murphree.

It was because petroleum and rubber are built up of the same two chemical elements, carbon and hydrogen, that the Standard Oil Development Company became interested in synthetic rubber possibilities. "It would seem," Dr. Frolich pointed out, "that the petroleum industry with its abundant supply of low cost hydrocarbons is in the best possible position to supply our needs of synthetic rubber.

Co-operation With the Army

"Because of the dominating importance of the automobile tire field as an outlet, tests were first undertaken on a small scale to answer the question of whether or not butyl rubber had any possibilities in this direction.

"Then when the future supply of natural rubber became a matter of national concern, Standard was requested by the Army and Navy Munitions Board to cooperate with one or more rubber companies to the end that the suitability of butyl rubber for tires couid be determined at the earliest possible moment. Such a program is still in progress."

Distinctive characteristics of the new synthetic include greater ability to stretch than natural rubber; remarkable stability and durability; freedom from impurity; taste and odor; lack of color; good age, tear and abrasion resistance; amazing resistance to mineral acids and unusual electrical properties.

Dr. Frolich showed by means of motion picture film the difference between Nature's rubber and synthetic rubber. Nature's rubber is made up of extremely long, chain-like molecules in which the atoms are so arranged that a product is obtained with a high degree of elasticity. Rubber, however, does not have much mechanical strength until it has been vulcanized.

Butyl's Unusual Stability

"The reason why rubber has become one of our most valuable structural materials can be attributed to two of its molecular characteristics—elasticity and unsaturation," Mr. Frolich explained. "However, this very chemical unsaturation which is so essential from the standpoint of vulcanization is also the greatest shortcoming of rubber, for the reason that there is too much of it.

"Rubber is so highly unsaturated that it remains unstable and chemically reactive even after it has been combined with the small amount of sulfur normally required in the vulcanization process. If we try to use enough sulfur to overcome this, we obtain hard rubber or ebonite—obviously not the answer for producing elastic and pliable rubber goods."

Just as a spare tire loses more and more of its potential road mileage as it grows older, so all of our many rubber household articles, including rubber-insulated electric wiring, gradually deteriorate until they have to be replaced. Butyl rubber is characterized by a remarkable stability and durability which for many purposes make it superior to natural rubber and to other synthetics. By varying the composition of the raw materials employed it is possible to obtain products that differ considerably in their detailed properties.

"Originally the goal of chemistry was to synthesize a product that would equal natural rubber in those properties which have contributed to make it one of the most important structural materials," Dr. Frolich said.

The more recent trend, however, is to synthesize materials closely resembling Nature's product in some respects, while at the same time surpassing it in others.

More Risistant to Solvents

Since, like natural rubber, it is a hydrocarbon, butyl rubber definitely does not belong to the class of synthetics that are resistant to softening in petroleum solvents. Paradoxically, however, it is more resistant to such simple aromatics as benzol and toluol than even the synthetic rubbers now employed in gasoline-dispensing hose. It is more resistant than natural rubber to many oxygenated compounds and to certain other solvents such as ethylene dichloride.

The new rubber is readily molded even into articles of intricate design, and its good tear resistance is an aid in removing such products from the hot mold. Its wear resistance may be made comparable to natural rubber, and it is also more resistant to continued flexing both hot and cold. Indeed it will flex without cracking at a much lower temperature than any other rubber, natural or synthetic.

Hot concentrated nitric acid, for example, has no visible effect on the new rubber during a time interval which is sufficient to make a similar sample of natural rubber disappear completely.

Concerning the methods of manufacture, Dr. Frolich had little to say, and concerning future manufacturing plans he replied that these will be somewhat dependent upon tests still in progress. National defense considerations are at the bottom of this and they will govern to some extent all evaluation of the new rubber for commercial uses.

War Dept. Completes Its 4,247 Airplane Purchasing Program

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Department has announced contracts for airplanes totalling $116,842,227. No delivery dates were announced.

The contracts included:

Glenn L. Martin Company, Baltimore, Md., bombers and spare parts, $14,269,646.

Boeing Airplane Company, Stearman Aircraft division, Wichita, Kans., training planes and spare parts, $6,934,096.

Boeing Aircraft Company Seattle, Wash., bombers and spare parts, $59,726,850.

Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, Burbank, Calif., pursuit planes and spare parts, $15,646,450.

Douglas Airplane Company, Santa Monica, Calif., transport airplanes and spare parts, $20,229,184.

In accordance with a recently inaugurated policy, the department did not disclose the number of planes involved in the contracts.

However, the department announced that the placing of today's contracts virtually completed the 4,247-plane purchasing program for which funds were provided by Congress before its recent passage of the $5,251,000,000 defense appropriation, providing 14,394 additional planes for the Army.

This Changing World

Roosevelt Statesmanship—Mr. Willkie Sharply Challenges the Claims for the President in International Affairs—Munich and the Economic Conference

By H. B. Elliston

It was inevitable that foreign affairs would be dragged into the Presidential campaign. After all, Mr. Roosevelt's third-term bid is predicated upon his alleged indispensability in seeing the country safely through the world convulsion. And his running mate is dotting all the i's and crossing all the t's in backing this assertion. In his acceptance speech, Mr. Wallace went so far as to say that "the replacement of Roosevelt . . . would cause Hitler to rejoice." In further speeches "up and down the State of Illinois," apparently, he has been saying that the Republican Party is the party of appeasement, meaning with the Nazis. To this challenge it isn't surprising that in his opening campaign Mr. Willkie should have replied with a vigorous counterblast.

In the Willkie riposte a couple of items appear which call for clarification:

1. That President Roosevelt, by promoting the Munich pact, was the greatest appeaser of them all.

The basis of this charge is the Presidential intervention in getting Hitler to agree to the Munich negotiations over his Czech claims. Till then Hitler had shown every indication of marching to war. Then, on Sept. 27, 1938, a Presidential message to Berlin put Hitler on the spot. If he failed to negotiate, said the message, then the responsibility for war was definitely at Hitler's door. If he agreed to negotiate, then he would be doing an "outstanding historic service to all humanity." Hard on the heels of the message to Hitler went one to Mussolini urging him to back up the President. Hitler didn't march, but agreed to a conference at Munich, Sept. 29, out of which the famous (or infamous) pact emerged.

It is clear from the record, I think, that the kind of pact which came out of Munich wasn't to the President's liking. One gathered that when he called for a conference he had in mind a conference in which the Czechs would sit along with the representatives of the big powers. As it was, the big powers simply got together, and signed what turned out to be the Czech death warrant. Yet the President referred to this sour fruit of Munich only by circumlocution. On October 26 he made some scathing remarks about "peace by fear" being no better than "peace by the sword."

In the meantime, however, he had allowed the Democratic Party and his New Deal advisers to pin a big medal on his breast for his peace making. Their activities, doubtless, had something to do with the coming mid-term election. At any rate, the anxiety to hail the President as defensor pacis ran into a rival claim from Rome, and there was an undignified scramble for the dubious honor.

Up to then the world had thought that it was Il Duce who made Hitler "a changed man." On September 28, the day after the Roosevelt message to Hitler, the British Ambassador to Rome had been instructed to ask for Mussolini's good offices with Hitler. Mussolini had responded by telephoning direct to Hitler. He was said to have succeeded in convincing the Führer to postpone war operations against Czechoslovakia. The rebuttal from Washington rested upon the assertion that the President's message to Mussolini arrived a full hour before the British overture. The papers at the time made a great to-do about time-tables for the reference of the Nobel prize committee!

The net seems to be that, while privately the President wasn't a Munich man, nevertheless in public he didn't mind his cohorts' efforts to decoate him as appeaser-in-chief. The record of riding the two horses, in short, lays him open for Mr. Willkie's retort.

2. That President Roosevelt "dumped" the London Monetary and Economic Conference of 1933 when that conference was about to stabilize the international situation and thereby prevent it from degenerating into the present war.

There can't be any doubt that Mr. Roosevelt "dumped" the Economic Conference which he himself promoted. The usual word for the Presidential action, as a matter of fact, is "torpedoed."

The record is in the books of the financial adviser to the American delegation, James P. Warburg, and of a sort of extra delegate, Raymond Moley, called, respectively, "The Money Muddle" and "After Seven Years."

Mr. Warburg says that, after getting together at the President's suggestion, the conferees late in June, 1933, worked out a tentative plan for the stabilization of the three currencies of the United States, Great Britain, and France. Both France and Great Britain approved the plan. But on the draft being cabled to the White House, President Roosevelt flatly rejected it, and, moreover, didn't leave the door ajar even a crack for any further negotiations. The American delegation couldn't make out what had happened. They didn't know what to do next. So they hung on in London till the Presidential confidant, Raymond Moley, arrived to interpret the President's ideas. Moley in London, the reorganized delegation made another effort, and the conference framed "a perfectly innocuous declaration" in favor of monetary stabilization. Once more the totally unexpected happened. "Not only did the President refuse to approve of the declaration," Mr. Warburg says, "but he sent a message to the conference that made its termination a matter of days." This was the famous message of July 3 which was sent from the U. S. S. Indianapolis off Campobello Island.

What had happened to the President in the interval between promoting the conference and "dumping" it (together with Moley and his other advisers) is a matter of conjecture.

Most probably he had already absorbed the Warren-Rogers monetary theory through his companion on the Indianapolis, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., who had been Professor Warren's student at Cornell. It will be recalled that Professors Warren and Rogers sometime in 1933 appeared out of the blue as the powers behind the dollar. They advised him to keep the dollar untied to gold or any currency so that he might force up commodity prices by monetary manipulation. At any rate, the July 3 message left no doubt that he had turned over a new monetary leaf. Not only did he bury all hope of stabilization during the conference; he seemed to exclude it for all time, for he declared his belief in an entirely new monetary organization based upon a stable commodity price level, instead of upon stable foreign exchange rate. In other words, the initiator of international collaboration had gone rabidly isolationist, the man who, according to Mr. Moley, had been a stabilizer, had turned experimentalist again.

The Warren experiment, it is true, didn't last more than a month or two. It started in October, 1933. There were several weeks of a daily change in the gold price of the dollar and then the President reacted to monetary stabilization again. He stopped the price of gold at $35 an ounce, and there it has remained ever since. From Congress, to be sure, he got the power, in seeking a stabilization law, to vary the gold price of the dollar within a certain range. This was in the Gold Reserve Act of Jan. 31, 1934, but the power has stayed dormant. By that time, however, the world conferees had gone home. And their countries had begun gradually to disintegrate into nationalistic or regionalistic money systems.

The irony of the money situation is that Uncle Sam remains the one and only country with an international currency, to wit, a currency that's interchangeable with gold at a fixed price, and, as a result, is gorged with gold.

What would have happened if the President had allowed the currencies to join together in the midsummer of 1933 is an impossible question to answer. Mr. Willkie implies that everything in the garden would now have been lovely. I doubt it. For that reason I was one of those who at the time agreed that until internal recovery had been promoted there should be no monetary stabilization. But one couldn't follow the President when he went chasing after Professor Warren's rainbow.

The point, however, is that the President certainly did "dump" the stabilization conference he initiated, and, moreover, went in for mere horseback acrobatics (though the President's own analogy was with the quarterback on the football field) in a period that Mr. Wallace would have us believe was marked by high statesmanship over the international scene.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Sept.	18
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct.	1
Franklin Savings Bank	Oct.	1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct.	1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Oct.	10
Union Savings Bank	Oct.	10
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct.	10
East Boston Savings Bank	Oct.	15
Eliot Savings Bank	Oct.	15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct.	15
Wildey Savings Bank	Oct.	15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Sept.	20
Somerville Savings Bank	Oct.	1
Brookline Savings Bank	Oct.	10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct.	10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct.	15

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 400,000
Previous day's sales 292,810
1940 volume to date 147,933,125
1939 volume to date 182,805,096

Market Shows Modest Gains, Led by Steels

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (AP)—Stock market leaders today extended Monday's upswing by fractions to a point or so.

Volume picked up on the move and transfers for the full session were at the rate of approximately 400,000 shares. Scattered profit selling near the final hour reduced extreme gains in most cases.

War tension, as a market factor, appeared to have lessened somewhat as bad weather over the English Channel apparently put brakes on the threatened Nazi invasion. German bombing of the capital persisted, however, and many traders were still sufficiently skeptical to keep in the waiting ranks. Growing home defense spending, it was suggested, continued as the main speculative prop.

Securities at London were steady. Bonds exhibited selective improvement, as did major commodities.

Stocks with forward inclinations included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Great Northern, Packard, Boeing, United Aircraft, Glenn Martin, Anaconda, Kennecott, Westinghouse, Allied Chemical, Johns-Manville and Standard Oil of N. J.

Supported in the curb were Bell Aircraft, Aluminum of America, Mead Johnson, American Gas, Glen Alden Coal, Gulf Oil and Colts Patent Fire Arms.

Bullish forces derived satisfaction from announcements of additional heavy War Department orders for airplanes, engines and other military equipment amounting to millions of dollars.

Not overlooked were trade surveys estimating British purchases in this country were currently at the rate of about $170,000,000 monthly. Buying in the United States from this source, it was believed, was in the neighborhood of $2,000,000,000 in the first 12 months of the conflict.

Selected Bonds Rise

Heavy demand for a selected group of rail and utility as well as some foreign bonds lifted prices fractions to more than a point in today's market.

Going into the final hour gains outweighed declines by a substantial majority as traders extended commitments to cover a wider selection.

Up fractions to more than a point at one time were Alleghany 5s of 1950, stamped, Great Northern 4s, Illinois Central 4¾s, New York Central and Hudson River 3½s, Southern Railway 4s, Commonwealth Edison convertible 3½s, Goodrich 4¼s, and Western Union 5s.

Argentine 4½s and 4s rose about 2 points in the foreign list.

U. S. Treasury loans showed mixed price changes in a narrow range.

Resumption of Trade With Mediterranean Announced in N. Y.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (AP)—War-throttled trade routes into the Mediterranean got a new lease on life today with the announcement by Garcia & Diaz, shipping agents, that the steamer Anghyra sailed yesterday from New York for Piraeus, Greece, and Istanbul, Turkey, and the steamer Patrai left Piraeus today for New York.

The vessels, sailing under the Greek flag, are owned by the Greek company, Helenic Lines, Ltd.

Cargoes are fully navicerted.

A regular schedule of sailings will be offered, the agents for the Greek line said.

Departure of the vessels marked the resumption of Mediterranean trade interrupted in mid-June. When Italy entered the war, sailings under the U. S. flag were banned by the Neutrality Act. War hazards induced other nations to curtail activity.

On the eastbound voyage the Anghyra carried a general cargo which included steel, automobiles, cereals, beans, cocoa, and cotton.

Westbound, the Patrai will bring such products as olive oil, tobacco, Smyrna figs, and raisins.

The war risk insurance rate on the eastbound voyage was said to be around 25 per cent of the cargo's value. In view of this, the agents said, future cargoes probably would be in the high-grade class; that is, merchandise on which shipping costs are in relatively small proportion.

London Market Relatively Steady

LONDON, Sept. 17 (AP)—Security prices closed unchanged to only a shade lower today while the "city" continued to weigh chances of a Nazi invasion of Britain.

Turnover, hampered by disruptive air raids recently, remained slim.

British Government bonds closed uniformly unchanged after some of the longer-dated issues wavered in early trade.

Industrial leaders, except for a slightly weak strain in some brewery stocks, remained mostly at overnight levels. Demand picked up a bit near the finish.

Other groups showed only minor variations.

Kaffirs posted several small losses in the morning but later rallied, especially those in the deep level section.

Several coppers and oils were trimmed a few pence and junior issues in the domestic rail list tended downward. In demand were Argentine carriers.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	2	58½	57¾	57¾	— ½
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	1	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	Sep10
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	11	5⅜	5	5⅜	+ ⅜
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	1	19	19	19	Sep16
19½	12½	Addressog (.95e)	1	14	13	14	+1
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	7	41	40¾	41	+ 1⅛
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Sep16
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	2	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	4	1¼	⅝	1⅛	— ⅛
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	10	10	10	
17¼	7	Alleghany pr pf	2	15	14	14	Sep12
26½	15½	Alleg L Stl (¾e)	9	21¾	21¼	21¾	+ ⅞
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (½e)	1	9	9	9	Sep11
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	155	155	155	+1
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Sep 6
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	2	13	13	13	
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	6	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅜
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	1	67	67	67	Sep16
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (1e)	5	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ⅜
16	11	Alpha Cem(¾e)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¾
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	10	10	10	A'g 16
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	1	48	48	48	+ ½
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.90e)	1	15	15	15	
75	41¾	Am Airlines	3	55	55	55	
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ¼
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	1	6½	6½	6½	Sep14
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (1.10e)	5	36	35⅞	36	+ ⅜
2¾	1⅞	Am Cable & R	22	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
116½	87	Am Can (4)	2	97½	97½	97½	— ¼
178½	164	Am Can pf (7)	3	178	178	178	Sep10
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	5	25¼	25	25¼	+ ½
51¾	34	Am Car pf	2	44⅛	44	44	+1
23½	13½	Am Ch&C(1.20e)	12	19⅜	18⅝	19⅜	+ ⅞
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	105	105	105	Sep12
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	2	124½	124½	124½	Sep13
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
15¼	8	Am Crys S (½e)	8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6⅝	3½	Am European	2	4½	4½	4½	A'g 31
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
24¼	9⅛	A&FP$6pf(.90k)	1	12½	12½	12½	Sep13
28¼	10¾	Am FP$7pf 1.05k	12	16	16	16	
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ¼
50½	23	Am Haw SS(1a)	2	29	29	29	+ ¼
6⅜	3	Am Hide & Lea	7	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	Sep16
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	2	51	51	51	— ⅛
37⅜	15⅜	Am Ice	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	Sep12
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	5	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅜
13½	12¼	Am In Ill (1) (n)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Sep13
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	4	51	51	51	A'g 13
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	6	14	13⅜	14	+ ⅜
63	38	Am Loco pf (3k)	1	56	56	56	+1½
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	2	12¾	12⅜	12¾	Sep12
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
25	12¼	Am Metal (1¼e)	4	16½	16	16	Sep13
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	92	92	92	A'g 23
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (4½k)	1	50	50	50	Sep14
54	28¼	APL $5 pf (3¾k)	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ ¼
10⅜	4¾	Am Rad&S(.15e)	21	7¼	7	7	
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	3	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅜
12¾	6¾	Am Saf R (.80)	1	7	7	7	
11⅜	5	Am Scat (½g)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Sep16
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(1½e)	3	39½	39¼	39½	+ ⅛
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	2	139⅜	139	139	Sep16
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	3	57	56¾	57	Sep 5
33⅜	19½	Am St F (¾e)	8	22½	21½	22⅛	+ ¼
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (½e)	2	11½	11½	11½	Sep14
17¼	11	Am Stove (¾e)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Sep12
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
93	70½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	74	74	74	Sep12
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	14	14	14	Sep16
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	9	163¼	162½	163½	— ½
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	1	76	76	76	
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	2	77	76	77	+1
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	151	151	151	Sep16
5¾	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	1	3½	3½	3½	
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	4	9	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
101½	83⅛	Am W W 1 pf (6)	3	97½	95¾	97½	Sep 6
12	6	Am Woolen	7	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ¼
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	2	41½	41	41½	+1⅜
8¼	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	2	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
45½	35	Am Z p pf (3¾k)	1	45½	45½	45½	Sep 6
32	18	Anaconda (1¼e)	34	22	21½	21⅞	+ ⅜
41¼	20	Anacon WC(¼e)	1	29	29	29	Sep 6
22⅝	12½	Anchor H ((.30e)	1	15	15	15	Sep14
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	2	10	10	10	Sep 9
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2	2	2	Sep16
35½	23	Arch-D-M(1.05e)	1	29	29	29	Sep12
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	105	105	105	Sep11
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	7	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	3	42¾	42¼	42¼	+ ¼
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	22⅝	Arm Cork (¾e)	5	33½	33⅜	33½	+ ½
11	6⅛	Arnold C (⅝e)	1	8	8	8	
9½	3⅜	Artloom Corp	6	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	4	6¼	5⅞	6¼	Sep16
80	65	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	68	68	68	Sep11
85	49½	As DG2pf(16¼k)	1	72	72	72	Sep16
45	29½	Associates In (2)	1	34	34	34	A'g 29
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	15	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	1	52	52	52	Sep16
23¼	9⅜	Atl Coast Line	8	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	+ ¼
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	3	10⅛	10	10	Sep12
22½	14	Atl G&W In pf	1	14	14	14	
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	4	21⅞	21½	21½	
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	107½	107½	107½	Sep10
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼e)	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	47½	47½	47½	Sep12
80½	57	Atlas Pow(2¼e)	1	64	64	64	Sep12
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	3	6	5½	5½	Sep 9
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Sep12
8⅜	4	Aviation Corp	37	4⅜	4½	4⅜	+ ¼
		B					
19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	21	15¼	14⅜	15⅛	+ ¼
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	4	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	3	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	2	10⅛	10	10	Sep12
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	2	10⅜	10¼	10¼	Sep11
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	1	5½	5½	5½	Sep13
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.45e)	2	8	8	8	
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	2	29	28½	29	+1¼
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	1	25	25	25	
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	105¾	105	105	Jun 5
110	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	114	114	114	Sep 6
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.60e)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ¼
67½	66	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	40	12	12	12	—54
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av(1¾e)	18	31	30⅛	30¾	+ ⅜
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (1.35e)	5	20¼	20	20	
56¾	48¼	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	A'g 17
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	29	29	29	Sep14
89¾	63½	Beth Steel(3½e)	39	78½	77⅛	78⅜	+1⅜
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	123	123	123	— ¼
34½	14	Bigelow-S (2e)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	Sep12
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ¾
11⅜	5¾	Blaw-Knox(1¼e)	4	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (¾e)	1	17½	17½	17½	Sep16
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	70	16¾	16⅜	16½	+ ½
29⅜	19¾	Bohn A & B (1e)	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅜
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	Sep16
24¼	17	Borden Co (.90e)	4	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (¾e)	9	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
2¾	1	Boston & Maine	1	1½	1½	1½	Sep 9
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	2	35½	35¼	35⅜	+ ⅞
7	4⅛	Brew Corp (.60)	8	5	4⅞	4⅞	
13¾	8	Bridgeport (¼e)	3	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
23¾	13¼	Briggs M'g(1½e)	23	22½	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅜
39⅜	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	34	34	34	Sep13
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	9	44¼	43¾	44¼	+ ¼
37⅜	11½	Bkly & Q Trans	11	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ⅛
24⅜	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	39	24¾	24½	24½	
114⅜	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	A'g 13
25¼	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	Sep14
37½	27	Brown Shoe (2)	1	29	28½	29	— ⅞
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (1¾e)	4	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ½
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Sep16
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	1	4	4	4	
6¼	3½	Budd Wh (.20e)	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
33¾	20	Bullard Co(1¼e)	4	33	32½	32¾	+ ¾
33	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	2	30	30	30	Sep16
21⅝	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	6	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
12½	7½	Burr Add (.30e)	3	8	7⅞	7⅞	
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	2	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅜
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	Sep 6
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	3	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	2	11½	11½	11½	Sep11
		C					
26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	3	17⅛	17	17	
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	Jul 25
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1⅛	1	1	Sep16
8⅛	4⅜	Cal & Hecla(¾e)	9	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
19½	11	Campb Wy(.90e)	1	14	14	14	+ ⅛
23½	11¾	Canada Dry	9	13¾	13½	13½	
6⅜	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
40½	29½	Cannon M (1½e)	*1	35½	35½	35½	—1
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Sep 6
32¾	22½	Carpent (2¼e)	2	30¾	29¾	30¾	— ¼
3½	2	Car & Gen (.10e)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	2	50	50	50	Sep16
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	1	47	46½	47	+ ½
35½	20	Celanese (1¼a)	1	29	28½	29	+ ½
12½	5	Celotex Corp	9	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	+ ¼
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	3	18¾	18¾	18¾	Sep11
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Sep16
5⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	2	3½	3½	3½	Sep 9
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	4	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
6	2¾	Century Rib M	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
41½	22½	Cerro de P (3e)	7	26	26	26	+ ½
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Sep11
21½	15	Chain Belt (¾e)	2	20½	20½	20½	Sep11
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.65e)	1	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅞
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	3	16⅞	16½	16⅞	Sep 4
42⅜	30½	Ches & O (2⅝e)	27	40⅜	40	40¼	
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	96	96	96	Sep 6
4⅞	3¼	Ches Corp	26	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	+ ¼
2⅛	⅝	Chi & E Ill pf	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Sep12
2⅛	⅝	Chi Great W pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep16

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	2	8½	8½	8½	Sep10
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep13
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	5	¼	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	2	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅜
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	32½	32½	32½	Sep 6
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	Sep16
4⅛	2	Chi Rock Is & P	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	
3⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	¼	¼	¼	— ⅛
3¼	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	½	½	½	Sep 5
11	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	Sep 6
16⅛	9	Chickasha Cot	2	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	Sep12
6⅝	1⅝	Childs Co	2	2½	2½	2½	Sep13
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (3¾e)	51	77⅛	75¾	77	+1¼
14¼	9½	City I & F (.90e)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Sep12
4⅛	2	City Stores	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
40¼	24	Clark Eq (2e)	2	32¾	32¾	32¾	+ ¾
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (1.20e)	6	33½	33½	33½	+1¼
41½	25⅞	Climax M (1.20)	7	30	30	30	Sep16
45½	25½	Cluett P (1½e)	1	33½	33½	33½	Sep14
131	99½	Coca-Cola (2¼e)	1	107	107	107	Sep16
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	60	60	60	Sep10
20	10⅛	Colgate P (½)	2	11⅜	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
101½	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	101¾	101¼	101¼	Sep12
35½	16½	Collins&A (2½e)	1	22	22	22	Sep16
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	5	19¼	18¾	19¼	+ ¾
26⅜	16	Col Br A (1.35e)	6	19⅜	19	19¼	— ¼
26¼	16	Col Br B (1.35e)	6	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
7½	4½	Col G&E (.20e)	11	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	81¼	81¼	81¼	Sep16
8½	3½	Colum Pict	1	5	5	5	
23½	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	20½	20½	20½	Sep13
98¾	71	Col Carb (3e)	1	80	80	80	+1¼
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	2	31½	31¼	31¼	— ¼
108½	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	100	99⅜	100	Sep11
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	1	37½	37½	37½	
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	104½	104½	104½	Sep11
16⅜	8	Coml Solvents	14	10	9⅝	9⅞	
1¾	¾	Com'th & South	17	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
73¼	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	2	58⅞	58½	58⅞	+ ¾
33	25⅞	Con Edis (1.80)	48	30¾	30½	30⅝	
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	3	23¾	23¼	23¾	Sep13
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Sep16
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Sep12
12⅛	10	Congress Cig ct	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Sep11
31½	17⅝	Consol Aircraft	1	21½	21½	21½	Sep14
16	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	1	10½	10½	10½	Sep14
9⅞	4⅝	Cons Cop (.30e)	3	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	26	27	26⅝	26⅞	— ⅛
10⅛	9⅞	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	107¾	107¾	107¾	— ⅛
1⅛	½	Con Film Ind	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Sep 6
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (3¼k)	4	8	7⅝	8	+ ¾
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	1	2½	2½	2½	Sep16
8⅛	5½	Consol Oil (.80)	7	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
2¼	1	Con RR Cub pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
4½	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	1	14½	14½	14½	Sep 4
104	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	3	102	102	102	Sep11
19½	9⅞	Container (¾e)	7	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅜
15⅜	7⅛	Cont Bak (A)	4	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
1⅝	¾	Cont Bak (B)	1	½	½	½	Sep13
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	Sep10
49¼	33	Cont Can (1½e)	12	38⅜	39	39	— ½
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	2	115	115	115	Sep11
9¼	4⅝	Cont Dia F (¼e)	5	6⅛	6	6	Sep12
40⅞	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅛
4¾	2	Cont Motors	93	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
25	16⅛	Cont O Del (¾e)	10	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
33	18½	Cont Steel (¾e)	3	23	22¼	22¼	Sep 9
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.60e)	15	18½	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅜
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	5	56½	56½	56½	+ ½
65½	44½	Corn Prods (3)	11	51	50½	50½	— ¼
179	165	Corn Prods pf(7)	2	169	169	169	A'g 16
7½	4	Coty Inc (¼e)	1	5	5	5	
1½	½	Coty Internat'l	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
24¼	13	Crane Co	5	19⅜	18½	19¼	+ ½
32¼	23	Cr of Wh (1.90e)	1	23	23	23	Sep13
73¼	35⅝	Crosley Corp	2	4½	4⅜	4⅜	Sep13
36⅞	18⅜	Crown Cork & S	2	27¾	27¾	27¾	+1¼
43¼	30½	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	3	39	39	39	—1
21⅛	12	CrownZell(1¼e)	3	14¾	14¾	14¾	Sep13
43¼

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
4 3⅜s 43-41 Mch	102.17	102.17	102.17
3 3⅜s 47-43 reg	108.8	108.8	108.8
3 4s 54-44	113.21	113.19	113.19
1 2⅞s 47-45	109.4	109.4	109.4
4 2½s 53-49	106.1	106.1	106.1
2 2¾s 54-51	107.29	107.29	107.29
1 2¼s 56-54	103.4	103.4	103.4
8 2¾s 60-55	108.13	108.11	108.11
11 2¾s 65-60	107.6	107.2	107.6

Home Owners Loan

1 3s 52-44 107.13 107.13 107.13

New York City Bond

72 3s '80 957/8 953/4 957/8

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	42	42	42
27 Alleghany cv 5s '44	92¼	92	92
4 Alleghany cv 5s '49	75	75	75
1 Alleghany 5s '50 st	49⅞	49½	49½
15 Allied Strs 4½s '51	99	99	99
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	108½	108½	108½
18 Am&ForP 5s '2030	48¼	48	48¼
1 AmIGIChem 5½s '49	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1 Am Int 5½s '49	98½	98½	98½
4 Am T&T 5½s '43	105 21-32	105⅝	105⅝
1 Am T&T 3¼s '66	109½	109½	109½
6 Am T&T 3¼s '61	109½	109½	109½
1 Am W W & E 6s 75	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 Arm Del 4s 57	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
10 Arm Del 4s 55	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
6 AT&SF 4s 95	105¼	105¼	105¼
8 AT&SF aj 4s 95	86¼	86¼	86¼
2 AT&SF 4½s 48	103½	103⅜	103⅜
1 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	109½	109½	109½
1 Atl & Sha AL 5s 44	99	99	99
1 A C Line cl 4s 52	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞
1 A C Line 4½s 64	53	53	53
3 A C Line 5s 45	67	67	67
6 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	30	29¾	30
5 Atl Refin 3s 53	106¼	106⅛	106¼
13 B&O 1st mtg 4⅛ st	68½	68	68½
13 B&O 95 st A	31⅞	31½	31⅝
8 B&O 95 st C	35⅛	34¾	35⅛
11 B&O 2000 st D	31¼	31¼	31¼
7 B&O 96 st E	31½	31¼	31½
41 B&O cv 60 st	13½	13⅛	13¼
4 B&O 4s 48	68½	68	68½
4 B&OPLE&WV4s 51st	56½	56	56½
7 B&O S W 50 st	45⅛	45	45⅛
1 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	62	62	62
5 Bang & Aroo 5s 43	96	95	96
3 Beth Stl 3½s 52	107½	107⅜	107⅜
2 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	106	106	106
9 Beth Stl Js 60	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
5 Blaw Knox 5½s 50	98	98	98
6 Boston&Me 5s 67	71⅛	71	71⅛
6 Bost & Me 4s '60	68½	68½	68½
3 Bost & Me 4½s '70	18½	17¾	17¾
1 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	113⅞	113¾	113¾
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	111⅜	111¾	111¾
17 Buf R&P 57 st	40⅜	40⅛	40⅜
6 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	105¼	105⅛	105¼
1 Can Sou 5s 62	79¼	79¼	79¼
5 CanNa&Sa 60 Jly	94¼	94¼	94¼
7 CanNatRy 4½s 51	92⅞	92¼	92¼
1 CanNatRy 4½s 57	92¾	92¾	92¾
2 CanPac 5s '44	100¼	100¼	100¼
4 CanPac 5s 54	72½	72½	72½
9 CanPac 4½s '46	73⅞	73⅝	73⅞
3 CanPac 4s perp	53	53	53
1 Cen NY Pow 3¾s '62	109	109	109
15 CenPac 5s '60	44¼	43⅞	44
3 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	63¾	63¾	62¾
5 Certain-td 5½s '48	77⅞	77	77
1 C&O 4½s '92	126	126	126
11 C&O 3½s '96 D	101½	101½	101½
10 C&O rfg 3½s 96 E	101¾	101⅜	101¾
1 C&O rfg 3½s 63F	106	106	106
6 Chi&Alton 3s '49	12½	12¼	12½
3 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	83	82¾	83
2 CB&Q 4½s '77	77	76	77
2 CB&Q 4s III '49	97	97	97
35 CB&Q 3½s III '49	92⅝	92	92⅝
1 ChicGtWest 4s '59	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
192 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	6	5⅞	6
1 CM&SP 4½s '80C	25	25	25
1 CM&SP gen 4s '89	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
13 Chi&NW 6½s '36	18¼	18½	18¼
56 Chi&NW gen 5s '87	16¼	15⅞	16¼
10 Chi&NW 4½s '87	16	16	16
208 Chi&NW cv 4¼s '49	2⅛	2	2
66 Chi & NW 4½s 0237	10¾	10¾	10¾
6 Chi&NW4½s 2037	10¾	10⅝	10¾
5 Chi & NW 4s '87	15⅜	15¼	15⅜
14 Chi & NW 3½s '87	15¼	15¼	15¼
7 Chi Ry 5s '27	44	44	44
7 C R I & P rfg 4s '34	13½	13½	13½
10 C R I & P rfg 4s '36	6¼	6¼	6¼
6 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	92	92	92
9 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	91	91	91
18 Childs Co 5s '43	34¼	33½	34
4 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	84¼	84¼	84¼
10 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	74¼	74¼	74¼
6 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	68	68	68
2 Col F & I 5s '43	104½	104½	104½
4 Col F & I 5s '70	78¼	78¼	78¼
10 Col & So 4½s '80	24	24	24
2 Columbia G 5s '52 Ap	105	105	105
14 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	105⅜	104⅞	104⅞
8 Colmbia G 5s 1961	105	105	105
15 Comwlth Edcv 3½s '58	121⅞	121½	121½
2 Conn Riv Pow 3¼s 61	109¼	109¼	109¼
6 Con Edis 3¼s '46	106¼	106⅛	106¼
14 Con Edis 3½s '48	107¼	107	107¼
8 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	106½	106½	106½
4 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	66½	66¼	66½
3 Consum Pow 3½s '70	110⅝	110⅜	110⅜
3 Crown Cork 4½s 48	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	19½	19½	19½
1 Cuba RR 5s '52	23	23	23
2 Dayton P&L 3s 70	105½	105½	105½
10 Del&cHud rfg 4s 43	51¼	50½	50½
7 D&R G 4s 36	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞
2 Dul Missabe&I 3½s 82	107¾	107¾	107¾
7 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	107⅜	107½	107½
1 Elec Auto L cv 4s 52	107½	107½	107½
13 Elgin Joliet & E3¼s70	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
96 Erie rfg 5s 67	15⅛	14⅜	15
91 Erie rfg 5s 75	15¼	14⅞	15
30 Erie 1st 4s 96	68	67	68
159 Erie gen lien 4s96	30⅜	29½	30⅛
2 Erie gen lien 4s 95 reg	27	27	27
17 Erie cv 4s 53 A	25¼	25	25¼
2 Erie cv 4s 53 B	25	25	25
5 Erie Gene 6s 57	80½	80½	80⅝
2 Firestone T&R 3½s 48	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
2 Fla E Cst 5s 74	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜
2 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
10 Gen Cable 5½s 47	105¼	105¼	105¾
13 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	77⅜	77¼	77⅜
7 Goodrich 4½s 56	104¾	104¾	104¾
17 GtNorRy 5½s '52	104	103½	103¾
2 GtNor5s 53	98¼	98¼	98¼
5 GtNor 4½s '76 D	89¼	89¼	89¼
21 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	89⅜	89	89⅜
12 GtNor4s '46 G	103½	103½	103½
60 GtNor 4s '46 H	95¼	94½	95
9 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	80¼	79¾	80¼
2 Gulf St Util 3½s '69	111	111	111
12 Harlem Riv P 4s '54	67¾	66	67¾
3 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	29½	29½	29½
4 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	45½	45½	45½
20 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	12¾	12¾	12¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
6 Ill Cen 4s '53	42⅞	42	42
22 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	46⅜	46	46⅜
18 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	41½	41	41½
5 Ill Cen 5s '55	53½	53½	53½
14 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	45⅜	45½	45⅜
3 InlandStl 3s '61	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
2 InterbRTr rfg 5s '66	80¾	80¾	80¾
7 IntGtNor 1st 6s '52	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	49¾	49¾	49¾
6 Int Paper 6s '55	102	101¾	101¾
1 Int Paper 5s '47	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Int T&T 4½s '52	27¾	27¾	27¾
10 Int T&T 5s '55	31½	31	31
3 JamesF&Clea 4s '59	54	53½	53½
53 Jones&LaugSt4½s '61	100	99½	100
1 KCFtS&Mem4s '36	32¾	32¾	32¾
4 KCTerm4s '60	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 KentuckyCen 4s '87	106	106	106
3 Koppers Co 4s '51	105¼	105¼	105¼
18 Lac Gas 5½s '53	58½	58	58½
15 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	58	57¾	58
2 Lac Gas 5s '42	92	92	92
10 Lac Gas 5s '39	96½	96	96½
11 Lautaro Nit inc '75	30	30	30
2 Leh C & N 4½s '54 C	55	54¾	55
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '64 st	30	30	30
2 Leh Val Coal 5s '74 st	30	30	30
1 Leh Val H Ter 5s '54	40¾	40¾	40¾
8 Leh Val 4½s 2003 asd	18½	18¼	18⅜
23 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	17⅜	17¼	17⅜
2 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	84	83½	83½
5 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	101½	101⅜	101⅜
5 Lou & N 4½s 2003	94¾	94¼	94½
1 Louis & N 4s B '60	104½	104½	104½
1 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	89½	89½	89½
2 Marion St Shov 6s '47st	81¼	81¼	81¼
9 Market St Ry 5s '45 st	57	57	57
4 McKess&Rob 5½s '50	94¾	94½	94¾
8 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	104½	104⅜	104½
19 MilSpartaNW 4s '47	15	14⅞	15
3 MSP&SSMar 5½s '49	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
3 MSP&SSM 4½s Ctf 5s '38	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
4 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	15	15	15
1 Mo Pac 5s '65 A ct	16	16	16
13 Mo Pas 5s '77 F	16¾	16¾	16⅝
2 Mo Pac 5s 1st '80 ct	16	16	16
32 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝
1 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	13¼	13¼	13¼
5 Mob&OMontg 5s '47ct	28½	28½	28½
11 Mob & Oh 5s '38 ct	44⅜	44⅛	44⅜
35 Mob & Ohio '77 ct	37	36¾	37
1 Monwk & Mal 4s '91	52¾	52¾	52¾
1 MonWPaPubSv4½s '60	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
4 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Mor & Essex 5s '55	39	38½	39
3 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	34¾	34½	34½
2 Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	42¼	42¼	42¼
10 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	106½	106	106¼
4 Natl Steel 3s '65	105	104⅝	104⅝
1 N Eng RR 5s '45	38	38	38
10 NJ Pow & Lt 4½s '60	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	104½	104½	104½
2 N Orl & NE 4½s '52	60	60	60
27 NYC rfg 5s 2013	61¼	60¾	61¼
84 NYC 4½s 2013 A	54½	53¾	54
84 NYC cn 4s '98	60¼	60	60⅛
8 NYC cv 3¼s '52	61	60¾	61
10 NYC&HR 3½s '97	83	82⅞	83
2 NYC&HR 3½s '97 reg	78½	78⅜	78½
1 NRC Ch&StL 6s '41	82	81¾	82
1 NY Ch&StL 5½s '74 A	67¾	67¼	67¾
23 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	57½	56½	57¾
7 NY Conn RR 4½s '53	107	107	107
24 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	16¾	16⅝	16¾
3 NYNH&H 4½s '67	16⅞	16¾	16¾
22 NYNH&H 3½s '54	13	13	13
1 NY Trap R 6s '46	90	90	90
4 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	12	12	12
1 Norf & W 4s '96	125	125	125
5 Nor Am Co 3¾s '54	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝
91 Nor Pac 4s 2047	65¾	64⅞	65⅝
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	56½	56½	56½
6 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	56½	56	56
3 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	51	51	51
26 Nor Pac 4s '97	70½	69⅞	70½
17 Nor Pac 3s 2047	45	44½	44⅞
6 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
5 Ontario Tran 5s '45	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
3 Otis Steel 4½s '62A	70½	70½	70½
3 Pac Gas & El 3¾s '66	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
1 Pac G & E 3¾s '61	111½	111½	111½
5 Pac Gasc & El 4s '64	113¼	113⅛	113¼
9 Pac T&T 3¾s '66B	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Para Pict cv 3¼s '47	90½	90½	90½
1 Pen Co 4s '63	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Pen P&L 4½s '74	108⅜	108½	108½
1 Pen P&L 3½s '69	109¾	109¾	109¾
16 Pen RR gen 5s '68	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	103¼	103	103
42 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	91	90⅝	91
18 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	98½	98¼	98½
1 Pen RR 4½s '84E	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Pen RR 4s '43	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Pen RR 4s '48	114	114	114
1 Pen RR 4s '48 st	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
4 Pen RR 3¾s '70	90½	90¼	90⅜
18 Pen RR 3½s '52	86	85¾	86
5 PeoGL&C Chi 5s '47	116¾	116¾	116¾
3 Peoria & E 4s '40 st	46¾	46¾	46¾
7 Pere Marq 4½s '80	61	61	61
2 Pere Marq 4s '56	61	60	60
15 Phila Co 5s '67	106¾	106¼	106⅜
1 Ph Read C&I cv '49	2	2	2
2 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	14½	14½	14½
7 Phillips Pet 3s '48	104⅛	104	104⅛
3 PCC&StL 5s '75B	106½	106½	106½
3 PCC&StL 4½s '77	100½	100½	100½
3 PittsWVa 4½s '60 C	94¾	94¾	94¾
7 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	72½	72¼	72½
1 Por Ri AT 6s '42 unst	98	98	98
7 Pressed Stl C 5s '51	85	84¾	85
5 Ready 4½s '97 A	70	70	70
4 Rem Rand 4½s '56 ww	99½	99⅛	99⅛
11 Republic Steel 4½s '61	100⅜	100	100
9 Republic Steel 4½s '56	100¾	100½	100¾
6 Revere Cop&B 4¼s '56	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1 Rio Gr W ctf 4s '49	71¼	71¼	71¼
1 Saguenay Pow 4¼s '66	87	87	87
10 St LIM&S 4s R&G '33	60	60	60
5 St L Peo&N W 5s '48	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
12 St L Pub Srv 5s '59	67⅞	66½	67
31 St L S F 4s '50 A	10	9¾	10
10 St L S W 5s '52	15	15	15
5 St L S W rfg 5s '90	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 St L S W 1st 4s '89	64	64	64
2 St L S W 2nd 4s '89	29¾	29¾	29¾
3 SAAA Pass 4s '43	64	64	64
1 Seab A L cn 6s '45	4½	4½	4½
1 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	3¾	3¾	3¾
7 Sea A L 4s '50 st	8¾	8¾	8¾
7 Shell Un 2½s '54	97⅜	97¼	97⅜
5 Simmons 4s '52	103	102	102
2 Socony-Vac 3s '64	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
3 So Bell T & T 3s '79	105¾	105¾	105¾
12 So Cal Gas 4½s '61	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
14 Sou Pac 4½s '68	42½	42	42¼
14 Sou Pac 4½s '81	42	41⅝	42
29 Sou Pac 4½s '69	42	41½	42
10 Sou Pac rfg 4s '55	56½	56¼	56½
8 Sou Pac cit 4s '49	39¼	39	39¼
12 Sou Pac 3¾s '46	50½	50	50½
1 Sou Pac 4½s Ore '77	46⅝	46	46⅝
2 Sou Pac SF Ter 4s '50	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜
4 South Ry 6½s '56	80¼	80	80
3 South Ry cn 5s '94	89¼	89¼	89¼
3 South Ry gen 4s '56	56	55½	55¾
8 Spokane Int 5s '55	21⅛	21	21⅛
6 T RR A St L 4s '53	110	110	110
18 Tex Corp 3s '65	103⅞	103¾	103¾
5 Tex Corp 3s '59	105⅜	105¼	105¼
1 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	106	106	106
2 Tex & Pac 5s '77 B	65	65	65
1 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Tex P-MP Ter 5½s '64	90⅞	90⅝	90⅞
15 Third Ave aj 5s '60	19¾	19½	19½
8 Union Oil Cal 3s '59	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
15 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	113½	113¼	113¼
4 Un Pac 3½s '80	102⅜	102½	102½
3 Un Pac 3½s '71	98¼	98	98¼
2 Un Pac 3½s '70	98½	98½	98½
6 Unit Drug 5s '53	83¾	83¼	83¼
6 Utah P & L 5s '44	102⅝	102¼	102¼
1 Wabash rfg 5½s '75	6	6	6
2 Wabash 2d 5s '39	14	13⅞	14
4 Wabash 5s '80 D	5	5	5
7 Wabash 5s '76 B	5	5	5
1 Wabash 4½s '78C	5	5	5
1 Wab Det & Chi 5s '41	43½	43½	43½
2 Walwrth 4s '55	70	70	70
12 Warren Bros 6s '41	45	45	45
12 West Shore 4s 2361	48	47¾	48
4 Westn Md 5½s '77A	89¾	89½	89½
15 Westn Md 4s '52	86¾	86¼	86¾
3 Westn Pac 5s '46 asd	13⅞	13	13
6 Western Un 5s '51	70½	70	70½
2 Western Un 5s '60	68¼	68	68
2 Western Un 4½s '50	66	65½	65½
9 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Wilson & Co 4½s '55	105½	105¼	105½
22 Wis Cen 4s '49	25	24¾	25
4 Youngst S&T 4s '61	105¾	105¾	105¾
11 Young S&T cv 4s '48	104	103⅞	103⅞

Foreign Bonds

11 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	66¾	66	66½
3 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	66¾	66¾	66¾
2 Argentine 4½s '48	82	82	82
13 Argentine 4½s '71	72¾	71⅞	72
22 Australia 5s '55	59	57½	59
9 Australia 5s '57	58	57½	58
8 Australia 4½s '58	52	50⅞	52
1 Belgium 6½s '49	53	53	53
1 Berlin City 6s 58	12½	12½	12½
5 Brazil 8s 41	14	14	14
6 Brazil 6½s 26-57	11¾	11¾	11¾
12 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	11¾	11½	11½
1 Breda, Ernes 7s 54	41¾	41¾	41¾
229 Buen A 4½s 77	50	49½	50
14 Canada 5s 52	99⅝	99⅛	99¼
4 Canada 4s 60	91⅞	91⅝	91⅞
10 Canada 4½s 61	83⅞	83¼	83⅝
1 Canada 3s 68	80¾	80¾	80¾
1 Canada 2½s 45	91½	91½	91½
1 Chile 7s 42	12½	12½	12½
2 Chile 6s 60 asd	11	11	11
2 Chile 6s 61 Jan	12½	12½	12½
2 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	11	11	11
1 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	11	11	11
1 Cologne 6½s 50	13	13	13
15 Colomb 6s 61Jan	27⅜	27	27⅜
2 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	27¼	27¼	27¼
1 Copenhag 5s 52	24	24	24
1 Cuba 5½s 45	74	74	74
2 Cuba 5s (1904) 44	101	101	101
31 Cuba 4½s 77	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝
4 Denemark 4½s 62	34	34	34
3 Ger Gov 5½ s65	15½	15¼	15½
5 Ger Govt 7s 49	19¾	19½	19½
1 GtCon&PJap6½s50	85	85	85
3 Ital Cr Cons7s47B	33½	33½	33½
1 Ital Pub Util 7s 52	29½	29½	29½
1 Italy 7s 1952	49	49	49
7 Mendoza (Prov) 4s 54	67	67	67
8 Milan City 6½s '53	21	20¾	21
18 N Sou Wales 5s '57	60	59½	60
1 Orient Dev 5½s '58	53	53	53
1 Panama 5½s '53	102	102	102
3 Peru 7s '59	7	7	7
2 Peru 1st 6s '60	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
8 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	6½	6½	6½
1 Porto Aleb 7½s '66	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
1 Rio de Jan 6½s '53	6½	6½	6½
1 Rio Gr do Sul 8s '46	10	10	10
2 Rio Gr do Sul 7s '66	10	10	10
1 Rio Gr do Sul 6s '67	8½	8½	8½
9 Rome 6½s '52	33½	33½	33½
6 Sao Paulo St 8s '50	13½	13	13½
4 Sao Paulo St 7s '56	12½	12½	12½
8 Sao Paulo St 6s '68	11¼	11¼	11¼
8 Tokyo City 5½s '61	54½	54½	54½
8 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	57¼	57	57¼

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today 3,638,000, previous day 3,896,100, week ago 4,161,100, year ago 10,038,600, two years ago 6,564,850. Jan. 1 to date 1,083,244,425, year ago 1,417,826,925 two years ago 1,242,663,980.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

What the stock market gained in the first week of September it lost in the second. The edge of optimism created out of Hitler's Sportspalast speech admitting it might be a long war, was lost when the heavy raids on London started. The market decline that started with the raids was continued with Mr. Churchill's pessimistic speech predicting the long-awaited attack.

Obviously the market is still very sensitive to London war news. But it may not be for long. The real attack was awaited this week-end, and it didn't come. It's been predicted so many times that it's getting to sound like wolf, wolf, and for four months now the market has been moving sidewise and slightly upward. It looks now as though it might be getting slowly inured to the German attacks—or at least to what appear to be "preliminary" attacks, or the "softening process" or to predictions of an impending all-out attack.

Election Outlook Factor

That means that from here, stock prices might again reverse and recover the ground gained early in the month and then lost last week. Specifically the average might travel on up to the 140 level on the Dow-Jones' industrials.

But thereafter they would have to contend with the factor probably most responsible for the present stock market stagnation—the election outlook. The odds against Mr. Willkie have lengthened to something round 8 to 5, 9 to 5, and even 2 to 1. The shadow of a third term hangs like a sword of Damocles over the market.

Stock yields at present prices are way out of line with yields on medium- and high-grade bonds; instead of yielding 1 or 2 per cent more, stock prices yield 3 or 4 per cent more than bonds. The difference can partly be explained by the fact that ever-rising corporate income and excess profits taxes apply after instead of before bond interest. It can also be partly explained by the possibility of our entering the war; somewhat the same price disparity appeared in 1916 and 1917. But chiefly it is explained in the Street as due to the fear that war or no war we are headed toward more government in business, and that the combination of a third term and the war emergency would be a perfect set-up for the accelerated spread of state capitalism, collectivism, New Dealism, or that general anti-business set of institutions so dreaded in the Street by any name.

Dread Keeps Stocks Down

Only such powerful and deep dread can explain the extraordinary contrast between the present course of business and the present course of stock prices. Business is booming and stock prices are dragging. Last week, for instance, the market declined in the face of as nice a batch of good business news as one could ask for.

Steel operations went to a new 1940 high at 93 per cent and are expected to go higher or stay on the 90 per cent plateau for the rest of the year. Number one heavy melting scrap steel at Pittsburgh went up $2.00 by easy stages in ten days. The automobile industry made one of the sharpest month-to-month gains in its history, from an August output of round 85,000 cars to a probable September total of 300,000—yet motor shares are selling below a year ago when September output was less than 200,000 cars.

What with one device and another the bottle-neck in the defense program has been suddenly stretched, and orders are piling out. The automobile industry has received some $200,000,000 already. Ford will make motors, Chrysler tanks, and GM aircraft cannon.

The Navy let loose with some $3,800,000,000 of orders in a single week, bought a shipyard from a U. S. Steel west coast subsidiary, and will spend $105,000,000 on shipyard expansion alone. It looks as though the excess profits tax will get through conference without much difficulty and may actually be on the President's desk within ten days, releasing no small amount of business held up by its uncertainties. Congress is going home in a fortnight or so. The general run of business indices, including rail carloadings, electric power output, and so so, are all advancing. Residential construction is the best since 1930, and it looks as though the new defense construction program will be limited only by the capacity of the building industry.

Price Deflation Thought Unlikely

And there's little reason to fear price deflation in case the emergency should suddenly pass, because it isn't likely to pass, and there hasn't been any preliminary inflation. An end to the war, in fact, would open up the ocean lanes and probably give prices a shove upward, not down.

Yet the stock market falters. It looks as if it must be the election prospects. Numerous leases and partnership agreements in Wall Street are set to terminate on the day of election. If Roosevelt is elected, a good deal of business in the Street will fold its tents like the Arabs, on the assumption that if it doesn't do so voluntarily it will soon have to anyway.

Commodities moved sidewise—as usual. The extraordinary increase in the official cotton forecast—up to 12,772,000 bales—failed to jar the cotton market. It sim

Willkie Declares Campaign Is the 'Battle of America'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COFFEYVILLE, Kan., Sept. 16—The 1940 presidenital election is a "Battle of America" as vital to the preservation of freedom here as the "Battle of Britain" is to the preservation of freedom in Europe, Wendell L. Willkie, the Republican nominee, declared in his first prepared address of the campaign here today.

Because of forces which, he affirms, the President does not grasp and because of failures the President will not admit, Mr. Willkie charged that the New Deal is leading the United States "toward unconstitutional government" and he predicted that if Mr. Roosevelt is re-elected the American people "will be serving under an American totalitarian government before the long third term is finished."

"My fellow countrymen," he said frankly and fervidly, "I deny that Franklin Roosevelt—whatever his intentions—is a defender of democracy.

"I charge that his influence has weakened, rather than strengthened, democracy throughout the world.

"Let me make myself clear. I say nothing about the personal motives of Mr. Roosevelt. He is a man educated and reared in American traditions. He may not want dictatorship. But in his hands our traditions are not safe. He has lost his grip on our American principles. He gives lip service to them but he does not know how to preserve them. He has put our democratic system in danger of its life."

The basis which the Republican presidential candidate offers for his charge that Mr. Roosevelt is not, in effect, a defender of democracy, is this:

That he has launched a political attack against free enterprise in America.

That he kept the Nation's economic system in turmoil, making the depression permanent.

That in retarding world recovery by retarding American recovery, he "materially assisted Hitler in his aggressive plans."

That he torpedoed the London Economic Conference at the very time when the democracies were ready to come together on a strong, united economic policy.

That he was the "godfather of that unhappy conference at Munich—the conference from which the word 'appeasement' was born—the conference from which Hitler went forth to destroy the European democracies."

"These," Mr. Willkie declared, "are the issues which raise this campaign to the level of a crusade."

The failures on which Mr. Willkie based his grave charges he described in these words:

"When I read of blood and destruction in Europe I am frightened to think that our only shelter is—not airplanes and tanks—but a man who in seven years of peace could not get factories producing our peacetime needs. When I reflect that, regardless of the outcome of the war, its effect will be to put us in competition with bossed and servile labor in exhausted nations elsewhere, I have no confidence in the leadership of the man, who in seven years of accumulating power, could not make one man a job."

J. R. D.

Willkie Fears for Democracy

Continued from Page 1

rather than strengthened, democracy throughout the world."

Mr. Willkie charges that President Roosevelt has lost faith in the process of democratic government and lost confidence in the American people.

He declares that the New Deal has made America economically weak at a time when its defense requires that it be economically strong.

Sees Danger of Dictatorship

He affirms that the New Deal has contributed to the breakdown of democracy abroad by prolonging the depression at home, by making, as he says, "the depression permanent." He predicts that the American people, if they return the New Deal to power, "will be serving under an American totalitarian government before the long third term is finished."

Mr. Willkie pictures the differences between himself and Mr. Roosevelt as so basic that, in essence, they form but one, simple, fundamental issue in the campaign, and that issue, he says, is the preservation of democracy itself.

It is on this issue that the Republican nominee is basing his appeal for election as today, following his opening nationally broadcast address of his "crusade" in the small prairie town of Coffeyville, Kan., yesterday, he came to Amarillo to challenge the New Deal's dominance in the "Solid South."

To the little community where he taught American history to its high school pupils 27 years ago Mr. Willkie returned to read the lessons of current history to the whole nation.

Restraint Adds Strength

Coffeyville's Willkie-minded population of 16,000 mounted threefold in 24 hours and all were on hand, applauding wildly and admiringly. They came from neighboring counties and neighboring states. They came by foot, by automobile and by train and while the Nation listened to the candidate's opening declaration of policy and program, they cheered the local boy who came back.

Although Mr. Willkie continued to lay challenge after challenge at the door of the White House, he spoke with greater restraint and moderation and it was the judgment of those on his train that he achieved better results than when he struck out belligerently and, in the view of many, intemperately last Saturday.

He withdrew no charges, he altered no conclusions which he had expressed in his earlier extemporaneous speeches, but he expressed them with greater deliberation and in a mood which was both good-natured and in dead earnest.

On his return to his train from the park where he spoke, Mr. Willkie stopped off at the high school where he once taught, walked to the blackboard and with wide swaths of the chalk wrote:

"No third term, Wendell Willkie."

As the Republican candidate prepares to make a fortnight bid for Southern Democratic votes it is evident, as indicated in his address in Tulsa last night at an open-air mass meeting attended by 50,000 enthusiastic Oklahomans, that he will direct his appeal against the third term.

"I can think of no reason why a Democrat should vote against me," Mr. Willkie confessed to his friendly, responsive Tulsa audience.

For Democratic Platform of 1932

"Will they vote against me because I advocate the doctrine of Thomas Jefferson, the founder of the Democratic Party, the doctrine limiting the term of the President to two terms?

"Will they vote against me because I stand for the Democratic platform of 1932? I believed in it in 1932 and voted for it. I advocate it today.

"Democracy can survive only if it is governed by the concurrences of many men, not by the conclusions of one man."

Alf M. Landon, the Republican 1936 standard bearer, joined the Willkie "Crusade Train" yesterday and in the first of a series of speeches in behalf of his party's new leader declared that the third term and its threat to democracy overshadowed all other issues which the American people must decide this year.

"Beyond all else in this campaign," Mr. Landon said in his appearance at Pleasant Hill, Mo., "The central and sobering issue at this moment of democracy's world crisis is: 'Are the American people going to depart from 160 years of experience and tradition and elect a President for life? That way lies the destruction and defeat of democracy.'"

Mining Wealth Helps Spokane

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash.—Dwellers in the mineral regions of the west are accustomed to such remarks as "the city was built by money from the mines," but just how much of an annual income does come to Spokane from the rich mining region of the Coeur d'Alenes in neighboring Idaho was brought home by figures recently released by a lead producers' survey committee headed by Walter C. Clark of the Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining & Concentrating Company.

"In the Pacific Northwest a great many agencies have been set to work making a general economic-industrial survey for the purpose of expanding industrial activities, thus providing additional labor and the opportunity for the investment of the money now lying idle in banks," Mr. Clark is quoted as reporting, "The mining fraternity is assisting this study and survey.

"From replies to a questionnaire, from letters and personal calls and visits, it has been discovered that this mining district is now doing business in excess of $10,000,000 with the city of Spokane and that employees engaged in serving the Coeur d'Alene mining district draw pay checks of approximately $500,000 for service rendered to this mining district."

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Party Fun Questions

Know These Boys and Girls?

You should reply swiftly and correctly to the greater part of these Twenty Questions. You need not delve too deeply into childhood memories for the answers. What if a few do linger "on the top of your tongue"? To offset them, do well on Question 20 and on those lads and lassies who have made the news since you have grown up.

The Questions

1. How old was Juliet when the Romeo event took place?
2. What two boys go down in history as their mother's "jewels"?
3. What youth's cat brought him a fortune when the King of Barbary bought it?
4. What child wrote "The Janitor's Boy"?
5. What boy made white-washing pay high dividends?
6. Who was the first white child born in what is now the United States?
7. "The Kid" brought fame to what child?
8. What boy's thumb saved his country in time of peril?
9. What child was put in his place when he asked for "more"?
10. Who was the boy, Casabianca?
11. What little child in literature was called, "The Little Friend to All the World"?
12. What oldster of twelve has retired from her profession with a fortune?
13. Name the quintuplets.
14. Who was the youngest King of England?
15. What child was (a) the comedy relief, (b) the child heroine, in "Uncle Tom's Cabin"?
16. These were or are child prodigies in music. At which branch of that art did they or do they still excel? (a) Albert Spalding, (b) Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, (c) Yehudi Menuhin, (d) Josef Hofmann, (e) Ruth Slenczynski.
17. Legend says that a great dramatist's first association with the theatre was as horse boy. Who was he?
18. (a) Who was the beloved son of Saul? (b) Who was his best boy companion and friend? (c) What was the name of David's favorite son?
19. What fairy-tale boy and girl sing out their woes in opera?
20. Who created the following childhood heroes and heroines? (a) Mowgli, (b) Huck Finn, (c) Ferdinand, (d) Elsie Dinsmore, (e) Jim Hawkins, (f) Alice in Wonderland, (g) Tiny Tim, (h) Ahab Starbuck, (i) Uncle Remus, (j) Ichabod Crane, (k) Jo and Laurie, (l) Little Lord Fauntleroy, (m) Deerslayer (n) Bambi, (o) Phronsie Pepper, (p) Beautiful Joe, (q) Pluto the Pup, (r) Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm, (s) Freckles, (t) The Two Little Savages.

What's Your Score?

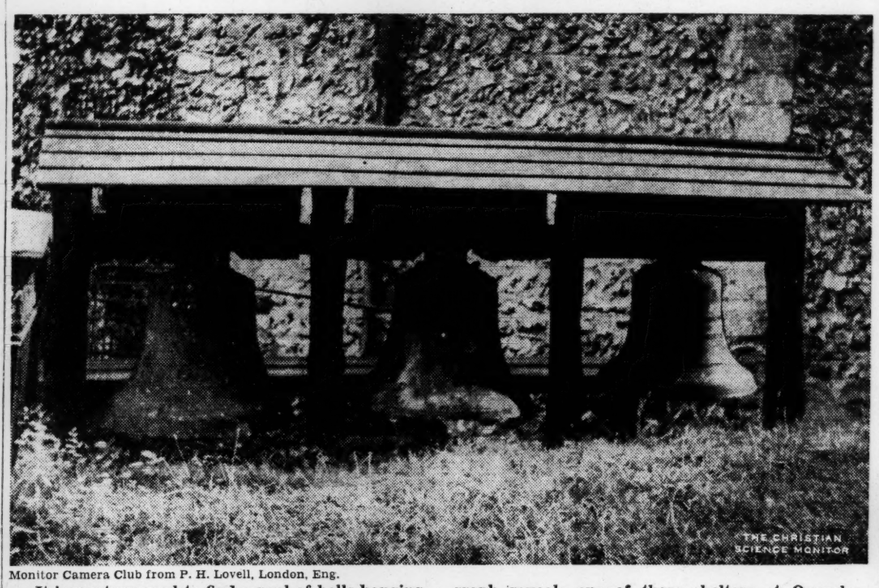
60—As a child you were literal rather than fanciful. 70—You were good at the "story" parts of history. 80—Your imaginative themes won you laurels. 90—You still like a daydream a day. 100—Make-believe is your fortune.

Answers

1. 14 years old.
2. Caius and Tiberius Gracchus, sons of Cornelia.
3. Dick Whittington's.
4. Nathalia Crane.
5. Tom Sawyer.
6. Virginia Dare.
7. Jackie Coogan.
8. The small Dutch boy who prevented the flood by plugging the dyke.
9. Oliver Twist.
10. The boy hero who "stood on the burning deck."
11. Kim—created by Rudyard Kipling.
12. Shirley Temple.
13. Annette, Cecile, Emilie, Marie, Yvonne—Dionne, of course.
14. King Edward VI.
15. (a) Topsy (b) Little Eva.
16. (a) Violin, (b) Composition, (c) Violin, (d) Piano, (e) Piano.
17. William Shakespeare.
18. (a) Jonathan, (b) David, (c) Absalom.
19. Hansel and Gretel.
20. (a) Rudyard Kipling, (b) Mark Twain, (c) Munro Leaf (text), Robert Lawson (illustrations), (d) Martha Finley, (e) Robert Louis Stevenson, (f) Lewis Carroll, (g) Charles Dickens, (h) Herman Melville, (i) Joel Chandler Harris, (j) Washington Irving, (k) Louisa M Alcott, (l) Frances Hodgson Burnett, (m) James Fenimore Cooper, (n) Felix Salten, (o) Margaret Sydney, (p) Marshall Saunders, (q) Walt Disney, (r) Kate Douglas Wiggin, (s) Gene Stratton Porter, (t) Ernest Thompson Seton.

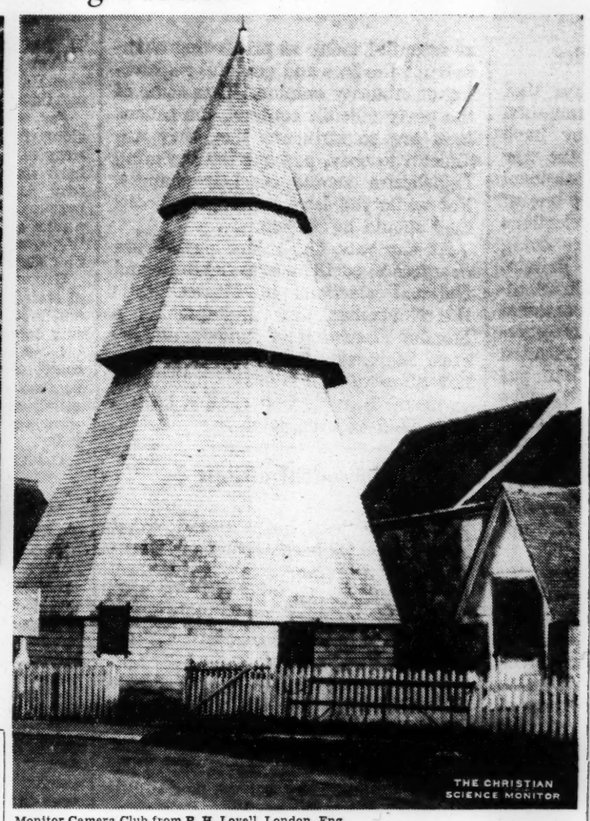
A. W. R.

Detached Belfries—Bells With a Housing Problem



Monitor Camera Club from P. H. Lovell, London, Eng.

It is most unusual to find a peal of bells hanging in any place other than the church tower itself, yet there are a few exceptions where they are housed in separate belfries totally detached from the church. Usually the reason for this peculiarity is that the bells were a later addition to the church and the structural strength of the tower was insufficient to support the extra weight. The above photograph reveals one of these shelters at Quarely, England. By a clever arrangement of ropes the three bells are rung conventionally from inside the church. The curiously shaped building in the picture to the right is located at Brookland, Kent, on the desolate Romney marshes. This structure is made entirely of oak salvaged from shipwrecks.



Monitor Camera Club from P. H. Lovell, London, Eng.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

True Appreciation

(Savannah Morning News)

Savannah, Ga.

Walter Gardner, partially blind negro war veteran, is "a man that appreciates a favor."

So when his long-delayed veteran's compensation check for $1,398 finally came through, Walter hurried over to the Richmond public welfare department and repaid in full the relief money doled out to him during the past eighteen months—a total of $180.

Officials told him it wasn't necessary to refund the money, but he insisted: "so you can help somebody else."

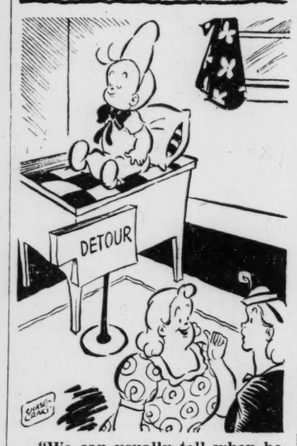
Vacation

Dear waters blue with nestling homes,
And bord'ring trees of song,
Where hearts that love in quiet rest,
Far from earth's press and throng:

Help me in these sweet hours of peace
With clearer vision see
The One who by blue waters taught —,
The Man of Galilee.

L. G. G.

Little Chauncey



"We can usually tell when he doesn't want visitors."

Where Would You Find—

1. A city famous for its violins?
2. Lake Nipigon?
3. The largest desert in the world?
4. Horse Mesa Dam?
5. Massachusetts Hall?
6. A baseball team known as the "Cardinals"?
7. Roterthurm?
8. The South Frigid Zone?
9. The Gulf of Carpentaria?
10. The Wasatch Range?

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Where Would You Find—

Answers

1. Cremona, in Lombardy, Italy; here, during the 16th and 18th centuries, the Amati family, Antonia Stradivari, and Josef Guarnerius made violins.
2. A large lake, north of Lake Superior, in Ontario, Canada.
3. The Sahara, in Africa.
4. A power dam on the Salt River, in Arizona; completed 1927, 305 feet high.
5. The oldest building at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., built in 1720; erected by funds granted by the Province of Massachusetts. It was designed by John Leverett, President of the college.
6. The St. Louis Nationals.
7. A pass, with an old fortified tower, between South Hungary and Rumania; here the Hungarians defeated the Turks in 1442 and 1493, and the Austro-Germans defeated the Rumanians in 1916.
8. One of the five divisions of the earth's surface, included between the parallel 66° 33' and the South Pole.
9. A gulf north of Australia.
10. A mountain chain in central Utah; the eastern boundary of the Great Basin.

Did You Ever Wonder

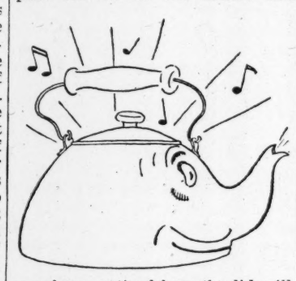
What Makes a Kettle "Sing"?

In the Nov. 16, 1850, issue of "Household Words," a periodical conducted by Charles Dickens, there is an interesting article entitled, "The Mysteries of a Tea-Kettle."

Among other things, the article states, "'The boiling point of water depends on an important fact which the kettle always mentions before it boils. The singing of the kettle tells us . . . that water contains air. The singing of the kettle is the noise made by the escape of air, which is driven off by heat. The air sticks and hangs in the water, till the heat expands it and makes it rise. Put a glass of water under the receiver of an air pump and exhaust the receiver. As you pump, the water begins to bubble, as if it were boiling; but the bubbles are the air contained in the water, being pumped out.'"

The fact that the kettle sings indicates that something has been set to vibrating, for all sound is the result of vibration. When we sing, air from our lungs sets our vocal cords to vibrating. This vibration sets up sound waves in the air and when these waves reach our ear we hear the sound. In a way, the kettle may be said to sing much as we do. As the water nears the boiling point, more and more air is driven out, and the water itself turns to a colorless gas called "water vapor" more and more rapidly.

The gases produced in this manner have to push their way out of the kettle, through the spout and past the lid of the kettle. You



may have noticed how the lid will jump and dance when the water is boiling briskly. But when the water is just approaching the boiling point, the pressure is only strong enough to make the lid and other parts of the kettle tremble or vibrate gently but rapidly. These rapid vibrations set the air to vibrating and we hear the kettle "sing."

The kettle does not sing when the water boils briskly because while the lid still dances, its movements are too slow to produce a musical tone.—**W. P. Keasbey**

Salt for Airports

Airplane runways have opened a new market for salt in Canada, salt stabilized bases for runways having been prepared at several new fields now used by Trans-Canada Air Lines transport planes. A mixture of salt and clay as a foundation stabilizer has proven successful in runway as well as highway construction.—Wall Street Journal.

A Verse for Today . . .

For the remnant of Israel shall not do iniquity, nor speak lies; . . . for they shall feed and lie down, and none shall make them afraid.—Zeph. 3:13.

In Lighter Vein

Candor

Frank Case, famous proprietor of the Algonquin Hotel in New York, once printed on the menu: "Sirloin steak for one, $2.50—and it's not worth it." And orders for steaks actually increased! — Your Life Magazine.

Rebuke

The workman had placed a ladder against the clock-tower in the public square, and was about to clean the clock face.

"Ah!" said an old lady. "Are you going to do something to the clock?"

"No, mum," replied the man. "I'll be able to see it better, that's all!" —Tit-Bits.

Another Howler

A student at Pasadena Junior College came home recently with the following "howler" from her civics class:

Question: What is the Electoral College?

Answer: The Electoral College is the place immigrants go to learn how to vote.

Waiting For It

The cavalry recruit was instructed to bridle and saddle a horse. Ten minutes later the sergeant major came along for his mount and found the recruit holding the bit close to the horse's head.

"What are you waiting for?" he roared.

"Until he yawns," answered the recruit.—Tit-Bits.

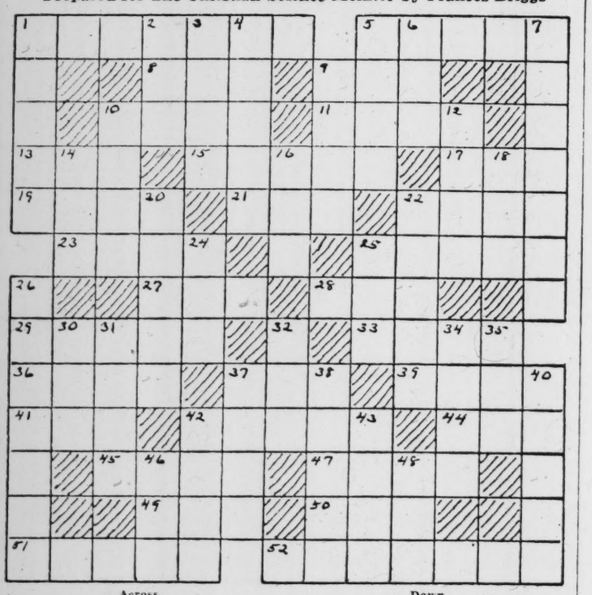
Brevities

Punch: A film has been made of the life of a famous American stage magician. On the opening night he made a personal disappearance.

Williams in Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: An old-timer is the one who can recall when the only alphabetical governmental agency was the RFD.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who are subjects of certain parable?
5—What is wild dog of India?
8—Who was father of Bezaleel?
9—What prefix signifies "before"?
10—What partner in famous radio team?
11—James Whitcomb Riley writes of visits to what relative?
13—Where is Lake Nipigon (abbr.)?
15—Who was the prophet from Elkosh?
17—Where is Kewanee (abbr.)?
19—What is a volcano of Sicily?
21—Male nilgai is what?
22—A chigoe is a raft, harp, or flea—which?
23—If you were in Havre, France, in what direction would you travel to reach Laon?
25—What city was famous in middle ages for its armory?
27—Young swine is what?
28—What is a river of North Carolina?
29—What was either of two birds that sat on shoulders of Odin?
33—In cribbage, points are scored by moving what?
36—What is thin tin plate?
37—Who was a legendary king of Britain?
39—Would you wear, feed, or sail a sambuk?
41—Sea eagle is what?
42—What is a city of Afghanistan?
44—What is a river of Yorkshire?
45—Who delivered Israelites from Eglon's oppression?
47—Who is a character in "Old Curiosity Shop"?
49—What is a river of Yugoslavia?
50—What is a noun suffix forming diminutives?
51—If you visited Forfar, whom would you see?
52—What is a city of Massachusetts?

Down

1—What did Elijah hear on Mt. Horeb?
2—What is any of several Australian eucalypts?
3—What is a county of northern Wisconsin?
4—What is a month of Jewish calendar?
5—What is a musical instrument of percussion?
6—What is a female Brahma?
7—Where is Otterburn?
9—Who is Mr. Dombey's son?
10—What is a city of Illinois?
12—What is a drawer for money behind counter in a shop?
14—Who was a goddess of discord?
16—What is a town of Iraq?
18—Albert — is a city of Minnesota.
20—Leaves of what tree flutter in lightest wind?
22—I Down came after what (pl.)?
24—What metal was an article of Tyrian commerce?
25—Chart.
26—Charles Farrar Browne was better known as — Ward.
30—What is a river of Switzerland?
31—What would grow on a trellis?
32—Mongrel dog is what?
34—What place is scene of opera "Norma"?
35—What is a baronet's title?
37—Who was mother-in-law of Menelaus?
38—Would argeers be a plant, dance, or canoe?
40—What is a county of central Mississippi?
42—Who were defeated by Romans and Visigoths in 451?
43—What operatic hero lives on shores of Lake Lucerne?
46—Corentin, of "Dinorah," dwells in what?
48—Children of whom were transformed into swans?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Perhaps Tubby Ought to Just Drop It*

By Le Pelley

WHAT DO YOU CALL THAT CONTRAPTION ?
IT'S CALLED A DROP HAMMER
WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO WITH IT ?
VARIOUS THINGS
YES — BUT I WANT TO KNOW WHAT YOU CAN DO WITH A DROP HAMMER ?
OH... MANUFACTURE THIS AND THAT
MANUFACTURE WHAT AND WHAT .. ?
..WELL... OF COURSE ONE THING LEADS TO ANOTHER..
TUBBY... DO YOU KNOW WHAT YOU'RE DOING OR DON'T YOU !?
WELL... NOT YET...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Hello, Ricca!*

By Rodgers

I thought the Boss must have some special reason for asking me to practice up on all my old tricks yesterday—
And this morning I found out what it was— Ricca and her parents arrived for a little visit—
I suppose the Boss expects me to help entertain our guests—
But I guess I won't perform— for a little while—
Right now the competition is too keen!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Colors Might Run*

By The Hagers

"STORM WARNING FLAG IS UP! IT'S PLAIN THAT WE SHALL HAVE SOME WIND AND RAIN."
A BIRD RUSHED UP, PULLED ON THE ROPE, AND CRIED, "IT'S NOT TOO LATE I HOPE."
"WHY DON'T YOU LET YOUR SIGNAL FLY? THAT'S WHAT YOUR FLAG IS FOR," SAID I.
"OH, NO!" HE CRIED. "I SHAN'T FORGET THE TIME I LET IT GET ALL WET!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Battle of America

Millions of Americans believe that their surest defense is to strengthen democracy at home; yet they have been giving eyes and ears to the war in Europe with only an occasional glance over their shoulders at one of the most important national elections they have ever held. They are doing little to decide the Battle of Britain, but are being pulled away from essential democratic discussion of national issues. We yield to no one in our appreciation of the importance to the United States of the struggle over Britain, but we do feel that in the next six weeks Americans can do more to help themselves and for democracy by giving first attention to domestic problems. We welcome, therefore, Wendell Willkie's effort in his speech at Coffeyville to bring citizens back to the Battle of America.

Mr. Willkie believes that American democracy is "in danger from without because it is in danger from within." His conviction rang in his voice at Coffeyville, and it should cause Americans who scoff at dangers within to pause and examine the condition of their country and those moral and spiritual values in democracy which Mr. Willkie so rightly emphasized.

We do not believe that dictatorship is around the corner in the United States. But we do believe that precious values of a free society are being eaten away when millions cannot find work because governmental policies are discouraging free enterprise, when the people are taught to look to Washington for support, when the legislative branch of government loses its grip on the power of the purse and the Executive takes it over, when bureaucracy grows like a mushroom and a government of law tends to become a government of men exercising tremendous arbitrary power, when class hatreds are encouraged and politicians seek votes by appeals to the selfish interests of blocs instead of asking all to sacrifice for the welfare of all, when billions are added to the public debt but few are willing even to think of paying them off, when defeatism and cynicism and materialism are rampant in Washington and the corrupt machines of the big cities seek to Tammanyize the Federal Government, when local government decays and power is centralized in one place and one man.

We believe Mr. Willkie is performing a public service in asking Americans to turn to fundamentals of democracy. We believe he is right in urging that the President should have faith in the people. We believe real damage has been done to American democracy by floundering administration even of useful reforms achieved by the Roosevelt regime.

Americans have a right to inquire whether it is insincerity or contempt which asks them to believe that the President had no part in "drafting" himself or that he doesn't know a political speech when he makes one. In any case here is an attitude which basically endangers democracy.

We hope the Republican candidate will not attempt to press the charge that President Roosevelt has weakened democracy abroad. But emphatically it is right that the whole question should be discussed, and the charge that democracy has been weakened at home is so manifestly true that those who seek a third term for Mr. Roosevelt bear the burden of proof. They should tell how they mean to win the Battle of America.

Keeping Elections Free

Court action restoring Massachusetts' four minor parties to the November election ballot is particularly gratifying at this time when, in the face of totalitarian pressure, it is essential that every effort be exerted to smooth the operation of the democratic process and make effective the right of free choice in elections. Where the opportunity to seek control of government by ballots remains open, there is no excuse for less peaceful methods.

The minor parties, Prohibition, Communist, Socialist, and Socialist-Labor, were originally ruled off the State ballot by the Massachusetts Ballot Law Commission for technical violation of the election laws. Likewise, Judge Walter L. Collins of the Suffolk Superior Court overruled the Commission because the latter itself failed to notify minor party candidates of the protests filed by William H. McMasters, National Pensions Party candidate for Governor, who has since been barred from the ballot because of the number of spurious signatures discovered on his nomination papers.

It is to be hoped that the minor parties have now learned that strict adherence to election law provisions is as essential today as preserving channels for the free and peaceful registering of minority opinion. If, as some of the party officials contend, the caucus laws are so stringent that they are difficult to obey, perhaps the incoming Legislature should consider changes. Yet while the laws are on the books they should be obeyed.

At any rate, the minor parties are now free to participate in the State and National elections in Massachusetts this November, thus guaranteeing a broader discussion of fundamental issues. Moreover, Bay State voters are now afforded their rightful opportunity to make their election choices from a wide field of candidates.

Friendship Bells

Bells!

They are mankind's second voice. They sing our cheers, shout our warnings, toll our momentary griefs, announce our friends, celebrate our arrivals, tinkle our presence in little shops, order us to school, lead us to church, entice us to dinner.

They used to advertise our wares or our needs or call attention to the news or to Kings' proclamations. They have told time almost since time was. They warmed winter travel with their cheery jangle. They can be as delightfully various as the carillons they compose, as dutifully monotonous as the rocking of a buoy.

Bells!

But we might have missed a pleasant moment, musical with thoughts of bells, had not a gentleman in Alameda, California, made a hobby of collecting them. He has an English town crier's bell, very old; the bells from a bride's slippers—"bells on her toes."

But to tell of all the bells he has would ring a whole year out and the new one in. Part of the pleasure of his hobby has come from the many people from all parts of the world whose acquaintance he has made through bells, this collector says. What a warmth of friendship must pervade the rooms through which they ring, what messages come from what far lands when a long-wandering breeze sets them a-tinkling!

"Diversion" in Egypt

While Nazi raiders pound at the heart of the British Empire, Fascist forces move to snip its most vital life-line.

The ease with which Italian units are moving into Egypt may disquiet some onlookers. The Suez Canal and the British naval base at Alexandria are their obvious objectives. Pro-British Turkey and Greece—the latter already an object of Il Duce's attentions—would be at Axis mercy should the British lose their grip in the Eastern Mediterranean. The attempted counter-blockade of Britain would be strengthened so that if the weather interfered with German aerial activity the odds through the winter would not be all in favor of Britain.

But these factors do not prevent the British from looking upon the Italian move as a diversion. The British seem to feel they can afford to risk some penetration by Italy in Egypt. They appear not to be worried even about the effect of Italian successes on British prestige among the Mohammedans.

This attitude may be explained by the fact that the British already have augmented their forces in Egypt and the Eastern Mediterranean. When the real test comes the Italians may find themselves fighting not only the British but the Egyptians and having at the same time to keep intact long supply lines over deserts. It is not yet clear that the Egyptians will fight. But they have said they will if Egypt is attacked. The prayers for peace outlined by King Fuad, moreover, constitute an appeal not only to Allah but to the entire Mohammedan race to whom the race theories of Naziism and Fascism are a menace.

Another reason why the British do not permit themselves to become excited over the Italian move in Egypt is that Italian fortunes, like those of the Nazis, cannot be won in Africa. They depend on the Battle of Britain. As the future of France, of Holland, Denmark, Norway, and indeed that of western civilization, is contingent on the fight raging over the British Isles, so the future of Africa and Italy's place there now rests with the embattled population of a beleaguered island.

British sources describe present Italian gains in Egypt as unimportant. Important as any future advances may be they are not likely, against the impressive background of the Battle of Britain, to seem more than a secondary phase of the war.

Herr Göring is reported to have flown over London, but fortunately he did not drop a load of medals.

Our Readers Say—

"Harmony Hampers Hate"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial entitled, "Harmony Hampers Hate," has found a hearty response in my thought.

For several weeks I have been thinking along these lines, but didn't know just what steps to take. Then we had a mass meeting here sponsored by the Committee to Defend America. I then felt that they were perhaps the proper ones to promote such a plan as you mention for choral singing of "America," "God Bless America," and "The Star Spangled Banner."

Groups could gather, say, just before dusk, at stated intervals and districts in each city and town, and sing these songs as they now sing the Christmas carols.

I am confident that a singing America could, and would do much to inspire patriotism, courage, unselfishness, and right activities. In ancient times, great victories were won through singing, and they can be today. MRS. MATTIE C. SANDELIN

Oakland, Calif.

"The Source of Radicalism"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I suggest that your editorial on "The Source of Radicalism" is dangerous in its implication and unworthy of your liberal and generally fine paper?

With the educational institutions of America as never before facing persecution and the possible loss of what they now enjoy of academic freedom, could there be a more unfortunate time to lend the Monitor's prestige to an academic witch hunt?

Furthermore, may there not be a different lesson than you draw from it in the fact that the more highly educated group considered were by far the more radical? The crux of the matter would seem to lie in who is calling whom a radical.

Is it sufficiently clear that we can advance toward a greater degree of democracy in this country without at the same time resorting to a larger measure of collectivization to warrant the complacent statements in this editorial? I am sure that when it sees the issues at stake, the Monitor will do all it can to hold up the hands of the beleaguered educators rather than joining the ranks of their attackers.

Andover, Mass. DONALD M. LEITH

"His Arm Doth Save"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I attach a poem which I feel came to me as a distinct message in this hour of this country's need:

Oh Britain blest,
This land belongs to God,
A land His saints have trod,
A land to give the weary rest—
Those fleeing from a tyrant's power
From near or distant lands;
Look up and sing, Oh Britain brave;
Our God is near, His arm outstretched to save.
We need not fear:
Our God is here.

His voice has spoken to the hordes of wrong,
Thus far, no farther shalt thou come;
For God will use this land of His
At last to win the world to Him,
Till all the nations join as one,
The healing of the nations come;
And in this hour so dark,
This hour when peril seems so near,
Oh, let us all remember this,
It is the contrite heart that God doth hear.

LEONARD A. LEWIS

Templecombe, Somerset, Eng.

Bumpy but Safe

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

"Let Us Love"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was grateful beyond measure when I heard Lord Halifax's magnificent speech and its profound appeal to Christian ideals as the real solution to this cruel war. The education and training of the whole German nation in unrighteousness has resulted in this present strife.

What would have been the effect if they had been trained to love and practice the two great Commandments?

Is there any hope for the British Empire or even for civilization unless we begin now to teach our children these simple elements, as the basis of our daily life?

"How shall we escape if we neglect so great a salvation"—how can we succeed by following any other "Way"?

"Behold let us love, for only thus shall we behold that God who loveth us."

T. H. SIMPSON-SMITH

Honley, Yorkshire, Eng.

"Ad Absurdum"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Congressman Samuel B. Pettengill (D) of Indiana, as reported by the Monitor, proposed before the judiciary sub-committee of the House that persons on Federal pay rolls, or persons receiving subsidies from the Treasury, be prohibited from voting in Presidential elections. Mr. Pettengill's objection to such persons voting was that they "may have a pecuniary interest in keeping in office the President who gave them jobs."

This sounds reasonable and logical, needing only to be supplemented by legislation prohibiting from voting in such elections all persons who are *not* on Federal pay rolls and those who do *not* receive subsidies from the Treasury, on the ground that they may have a pecuniary interest in bringing about the election of a President who might give them jobs or subsidies.

The same principle might be applied to all offices filled by popular election, from local school boards to the Presidency. And it would automatically solve the third-term question, for all persons holding public office, for given terms and "until their successors are duly elected and qualified," would, under such legislation, continue to hold office indefinitely, as there could be no elections. A truly brilliant proposal carried to its logical clusion, *ad absurdum*. BURTON R. COLE

New York

Those Pacific Fruit Dividends

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent issue of your paper under the caption, "Wages in the Railroad Industry," I observe a communication from Mr. A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, in which appears the following statement:

> Do you know that according to the Senate investigation of the railroads, the Southern Pacific received $51,121,340 in dividends from the Pacific Fruit Express on its investment represented by $12,000,000 capital? This amounts to a total dividend rate for the seven-year period 1930 to 1936 of 426 per cent. Likewise the Union Pacific Railroad for the period from 1930 to 1936 received a return of 363 per cent on dividends from the Pacific Fruit Express.

In my judgment, this statement is entirely misleading because as of Dec. 31, 1939, the investment of the Pacific Fruit Express Company in physical property (other than rolling stock) was $15,918,359.63, and as of the same date the original cost of its rolling stock (refrigerator cars) was $106,490,945.40, making a total investment in physical property other than rolling stock and in rolling stock of $122,409,305.03, which is to be contrasted with the issued capital stock of $24,000,000 held in equal shares by the Southern Pacific Company and Union Pacific Railroad Company.

San Francisco ELMER WESTLAKE

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Down the Middle of the Road

Foreign Correspondent

By Erwin D. Canham

Hollywood is out with a new version of the old thriller about the newspaperman. It isn't called "The Front Page" or "Five Star Final" any more, but "Foreign Correspondent." We haven't seen the film yet, but we hear it is good entertainment. It puts together, and makes even more topical, the adventures which many of our colleagues have been putting into books.

The actual stories of what is happening to foreign correspondents that pour into this office daily and weekly—and into the office of other American newspapers which maintain foreign services—mightn't fit exactly into the Hollywood mold but they are no less exciting.

Everybody knows what is happening to the newspapermen in London. Like the citizens of that great, sprawling metropolis, they are in a bombarded and a besieged city. They are getting some grand copy, not alone a picture of sad and wanton destruction, but a story of courage, poise, and unshakable morale which may be one of the epics of the ages. Some of them will reduce to unforgettable prose the great deeds they are witnessing. No reporters since newspapers began have had a bigger story to cover. They can observe the resolve and aplomb of statesmanship—as in Winston Churchill's weekly speeches. They can see the infernos of bomb and flame, and witness the heroism of little men and women beneath the attack. They can observe courageous counter-attacking. They can test the temper of a whole people, and write an epic thereupon.

* * *

The stories newspapermen are gathering in other lands—which they are not always able to write until they escape from censorship (that also applies somewhat to Britain)—are scarcely less historic and important. In Germany they are witnessing two major things: the organization of a stupendous military machine in a degree of fearful efficiency such as has never been seen before, and—more significant—the evolution of a people, once happy and loving and sentimental, under the successive impacts of totalitarian claims on their inmost lives, racial hate against fellow men, glorification of pagan philosophies, and finally the heady liquor of military victory. It may be just as informative for mankind in years to come to study the evolution of the German people as it will be to note the firming of the British spirit.

In France another historic story is taking place, a story not all told yet. First was the France of the post-war years, the France that fell. The story of that decline and fall is itself a clinical study of urgent importance to Americans. And now comes the tale of a conquered people—a people hitherto free, fiercely individualist. This chronicle cannot be written and sent out from France today. But the fortunate few newspapermen remaining within the unhappy country will be able to tell us all a great deal when the cycle is completed.

Still less can the story be written in Russia. The New York Times has just closed its Moscow Bureau, after seventeen years. Only two American correspondents remain covering the capital of 10 per cent of the inhabitants of this globe, and all they can send out are innocuous rewrites of the Soviet press. The story of despotism, privation, and black night which is taking place in Russia can for a time be told by emerging correspondents. But soon that vast area may be like Japan before the coming of westerners, or Tibet—an unknown land—the Forbidden Nation. But the Soviet rulers have only themselves to blame if distorted stories are told about what is happening there. They have closed the gates and shut out the light.

* * *

Around the Mediterranean, in the Balkans, in the Orient, American reporters still range, observe, write. They meet many new difficulties. Our correspondent in Shanghai works in a building under extensive armed guard; several of his Chinese co-workers have been assassinated and the building has been bombed repeatedly in recent months. Our correspondent in a friendly country in the Western Hemisphere has been virtually under protective custody, unable to write a line, for many months. He is not a staff member of this paper, and made the mistake of associating too closely with a faction hostile to the regime in power. But he was a typical, exuberant and independent American citizen and free-lance newspaperman.

Under bombardment, behind iron walls of censorship, subjected to stifling and subtle attacks of flattery and subsidy, through peril to body and attack on integrity, American reporters are today energetically trying to preserve for this nation the best-informed public opinion in the world. They are making a great contribution not only to recording of human drama, not alone to the useful chronicling of history, but to the very preservation—by a clear-eyed observation of the facts and their meaning—of democracy itself.

The Wide Horizon

Can Russia Be "Appeased"?

By William Henry Chamberlin

The presence of the Laborite Sir Stafford Cripps in Moscow as British Ambassador, recent conferences between Sumner Welles and the Soviet Ambassador in Washington, certain publicized bits of favoritism which America has shown to the Soviet Union, all raise the question whether the Soviet Union can be drawn into an anti-Hitler front.

This was the diplomatic maneuver on which Great Britain and France placed great hopes in the spring and summer of 1939. Its resounding failure at that time was emphasized by the conclusion of the Soviet-German Pact, the immediate precursor and an important cause of the present war. One must wonder whether an attempt to appease the Soviet Union will have any better success now, even though the German sphere of influence now overlaps the Russian over a wide expanse from the Baltic to the Black Sea, with all the potentialities of friction which this implies.

* * *

The Russian peasants formerly called themselves a dark people. The Soviet Union has now become a dark country in the sense that independent news reporting from Moscow has been reduced to a minimum by censorship and still more by the fear of coming into contact with foreigners.

Yet the main outlines of Stalin's foreign policy are fairly clear and simple. He wishes to extend Soviet power and influence without running the risks of serious warfare. And he is glad to see other Great Powers weakening themselves in prolonged warfare which may finally lead to a state of exhaustion and collapse where Communist propaganda would find most favorable soil.

Here was certainly the motivation of his signature of the pact with Hitler. This pact has paid dividends. It has given the Soviet dictator some 25,000,000 new subjects and enabled him to regain, except in Poland, the frontiers of pre-war Russia. Yet the swift fall of France was not an occasion for rejoicing in Moscow.

* * *

If Great Britain failed to hold off Hitler, Stalin would find himself uncomfortably lonely in a Hitler-dominated Europe, where his choice might soon be between war or submission. A comparison of the German campaigns against France and Poland with the Soviet campaign against Finland would certainly convey the impression that the German military superiority to Russia is as great now as during the World War.

Yet just because of this fact it would be wishful thinking to anticipate that Stalin will take the initiative in attacking the Third Reich. There is nothing that America and Great Britain could offer him which would seem tempting enough to overcome his aversion to taking this risk.

One might even venture the prediction that the Soviet dictator will openly turn against Hitler only when the Nazi regime is cracking up and Soviet intervention might promote a bolshevised Germany. It should not be overlooked that every bit of territory which is swallowed up in Stalin's huge empire is just as completely lost for those ideals of political and economic freedom which the English-speaking peoples uphold as is territory which may be absorbed into the Third Reich or into the Japanese Empire.

Mirror of World Opinion

Knew Willkie as a Boy

Elwood, Ind.—I knew Wendell Willkie as a fine and decent boy brought up by a great mother who taught all her children to be that way. Young Willkie was always the ideal student. Thus he retained all that he learned. What he tells you is his own and from the heart and not "read off" speeches.

He is sincere because he came up the hard way. The road of honor—straight and narrow—paved with hard labor and sacrifices. I know his mind well and know he is strongly opposed to royalty, special privilege, and the third term, which definitely smacks of royalty.

I believe Willkie will try to practice the Golden Rule instead of talking about it.

C. M. FRAZIER

[A teacher when Willkie was a pupil.]

—Letter in *Chicago Tribune*

Mr. Ickes' Position

In denouncing undesirable Willkie supporters and ignoring undesirable Roosevelt supporters, Secretary Ickes recalls the old-time Democrat in Jefferson City who used to say: "I claim the Democratic Party freed the slaves, but I ain't got time to discuss that side of the question."—*Kansas City Times.*

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